THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1618. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW (John A. Russell, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law) will LECTURE, during the Session, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Seven o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, November 9. Subject: The PRINCIPLES of MERCANTILE LAW.

Payment for the Course, including College Fee, 2l. 8s.

N.B.—This Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College as well as those who are.

A Prize of 10l., offered by Lawrence Counsel, Esq., will be at the disposal of the Professor for presentation to the most proficient Student of this Class, at the end of the Session, if he consider the proficiency deserving of such a reward. If not, the Prize will be reserved for a future Session.

THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.I. B.A. Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

October 28th, 1858.

LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE.—Prof. JOHN PHILIP GREEN, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, will GIVE a COURSE of about TWENTY LECTURES on JURISPRUDENCE, on MONDAYS, from Seven to Eight o'clock P.M., commencing, on the 8th of November, with an Introductory Lecture, 'On the Science of Jurisprudence as a Branch of Ethical Philosophy.'

Payment, including College Fee, 4l. 4s.

This Course of Lectures is open to Gentlemen who are not in other Classes of the College as well as those who are.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been during the academical year immediately preceding Matriculated Students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the Class of Jurisprudence. The Examination will begin on some day between the 1st and 14th of December.

The Regulations concerning the Scholarship may be had on application at the Office.

THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.I. B.A. Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

University College, London,
October 28th, 1858.

ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY.—Prof. CREASY'S COURSES of LECTURES for the CURRENT SESSION:—

Greek and Roman History, about Six Lectures, before Christmas.
ENGLISH HISTORY, about Six Lectures, especially on the History of England under the House of Lancaster, between Christmas and Easter.
General Modern History, between Easter and Midsummer, especially from 1600 A.D. to 1700.

The First Course will be commenced on Thursday, the 4th of November, at a quarter-past 5 o'clock, and be continued on the following Thursdays.

Fees, including College Fee, for a Single Course, 1l. 5s.; for the Three Courses, 3l.

History of India.—The Professor, besides his ordinary Courses of Lectures, will deliver, if a sufficient Class is formed during the Session, three Directory Lectures and conduct three Examinations on the History of India.

For further particulars, see the College Prospectus.

THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.I. B.A. Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, Oct. 23, 1858.

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Lady Resident—MISS PARRY.

The HALF-TERM for the College and the Preparatory Class WILL BEGIN on MONDAY, November 8th.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—GRAND AUTUMN EXHIBITION of FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUMS in ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street, November 17 and 18. Open Free to Fellows, and holders of Ivory Tickets, accompanied by Two Friends each, bearing 2s. 6d. Tickets, at 12 o'clock on November 17. The public admitted with 2s. 6d. Tickets at 1 P.M.

In the Evening the Hall will be lighted, and continue open till 10 P.M.

On the 18th the Hall will open at 10 A.M., and close at 6 P.M. Admission, 1s. each person.

Tickets may now be had at 21, Regent-street; the great Music-shops; and of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen in and around the Metropolis.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION of CHRYSANTHEMUMS will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th, and MONDAY, the 8th November next.

On Saturday, doors open at 12 o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.—On Monday, doors open at 9 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.—Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, available for this Show, and on every occasion to 30th April, 1859, may now be had. GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, Oct. 1858.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY,
1, New Coventry-street, W.

The NEXT ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be HELD on TUESDAY, November 2, at 8 P.M., when J. REEVES TAYLER, Esq., will read a Paper 'On the Photographic Delineation of Microscopic Objects.' HUGH W. DIAMOND, Secretary.

DR. BUCHHEIM'S GERMAN CLASSES, embracing Elementary Instruction, Conversation, and Lessons in German Literature and Composition, MEET MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the "City of London Classes," Tokenhouse Chambers, Lothbury, and TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at his House, 10, Clapham-park-terrace, S.

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Professor of French and German—A. D'Oursy, Esq., of Paris and Heidelberg.
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
Dean—Prof. HENNESSY, F.R.S.

Mathematical Science—Edward Butler, M.A.
Natural Philosophy—H. Hennessy, F.R.S.
Physiology—R. D. Lyons, M.B. T.C.D. &c. &c.
Physical Chemistry—W. K. Sullivan, D.Ph.
Engineering—Terence Flanagan, M.I.C.E.
Architecture—J. J. M'Carthy, M.R.I.A.

The Lectures in this Faculty will be resumed immediately after the commencement of the Session. Non-Matriculated Students are admitted to the Lectures as Auditors on payment of the usual University Fees.

THOMAS SCRATTAN, Secretary, Catholic University.

UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.—DONNELLAN LECTURE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOARD will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, proceed to the ELECTION of the DONNELLAN LECTURER for 1859.

Applications from Candidates, with a statement of their claims, should be sent to the Registrar on or before the 20th of November. Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to Lecture.

None but Fellows, ex-Fellows, Bachelors of Divinity, or Doctors of Divinity, of this University are entitled to be Candidates.

By order of the Board,
J. H. TODD, Registrar.

Oct. 23, 1858.

GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH.—Dr. Köster, Assistant Examiner, Civil Service Commission, late Tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, follows a plan insuring rapid and solid progress in Speaking and Writing these Languages.—Christian Association, 163, Aldersgate-street, and 6, Upper Bedford-place, W.C.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philolog. Soc. Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select, separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

LEÇONS de LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE.—LE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN (Translator of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales') de retour à Londres reprendra le Cours des Leçons qu'il donne, à compter du Lundi, 1er Novembre, prochain.—27, Grafton-place, Euston-square, N.W.

PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, for OXFORD, or for ORDINATION, by a CLERGYMAN, an Oxford First-class Man, with the highest testimonials, under great advantages.—Full particulars may be had by addressing H., care of Mr. T. Coombs, Bookseller, Worcester.

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MR. ROCHE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES for YOUNG LADIES, CADOGAN-GARDENS, and 28, SOMERSET-STREET, will RE-OPEN on the 15th of November (23rd year). French, History, Geography, and Astronomy; German, Italian, English, Singing, Piano, Drawing, and Painting; Dancing.—Applications to be addressed to Mr. A. ROCHE, Cadogan-gardens.

MISS BIRCH and MISS ELIZA BIRCH beg to announce to their Pupils that they have RETURNED TO TOWN.—83, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

SAVINGS and CAPITAL.—The SEVENTH YEAR.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, enrolled under 6 & 7 Will. 4, cap. 32, as the Conservative Benefit Building Society. The Sixth Financial Year having been completed on the 29th of September, 1858, the NEW PROSPECTUS (explaining the mode of investment in Shares and in the Deposit Department, and also the terms on which loans and building advances for short or long periods will be granted,) is NOW READY, and will be forwarded free of charge to any part of the world.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
Offices, 31, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Relying on INCREASED AID from the Public, the Committee have determined to RE-OPEN all the WARDS on the 1st of NOVEMBER, for the Winter Months.

A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

TO THE HEADS of SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.—Mr. FAHEY, whose Pupils have taken the highest honours in the Military Colleges of Woolwich, Addiscombe, &c., having arranged a Course of Lectures upon Fortification, and other subjects required in the Military Colleges and Public Competition, IS OPEN TO ENGAGEMENTS, commencing in September next.—Address, 23, Drayton-grove, Old Brompton, S.W.

Private Lessons as before can be taken separately.

WINTER LECTURES.

MR. GERALD MASSEY will be in Northumberland, Devon, and Wilts, in December; Yorkshire, Nottingham, Staffordshire, and the South of Scotland, in January. PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS:—"England's Sea-Kings"—"Hood and Wit and Humour"—"Charlotte Brontë"—"Burns and Wedded Love Poetry"—"Spasmodic School"—"National Ballads"—"Tennyson"—"Pre-Raphaelitism in Painting and Poetry."

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES ON "THE WATCH."

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Arts, will LECTURE, November the 3rd, Portman Hall; 8th, Spicer-street; 10th, Marylebone; 15th, Kentish Town; 17th, Woburn; 18th, Lewes; 22rd, Stamford; 24th, Lambeth. The Lecture will be illustrated by a great variety of Models, and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the Watch Manufactory, 65, Cheapside.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

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The above may be purchased, like other Parliamentary Publications, through any Bookseller, by means of his London Agent, or directly from Mr. Hansard, Printer to the House of Commons, 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and 6, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, New-street-square, Fleet-street.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.—The Publishers of the Musical Bouquet having issued two numbers of that Work containing some of Moore's Melodies, the Proprietors of the Melodies have complained of the infringement of their Copyright occasioned thereby, but have refrained from taking legal proceedings in consideration of the Publishers of the Musical Bouquet having withdrawn the objectionable numbers from circulation, and having deposited with Messrs. Longman and Co. the stereotype plates and stock of the same.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings will be commenced against all persons selling any numbers of the Musical Bouquet or any other Work containing any of Moore's Melodies, the Copyright of such Melodies being the property of Messrs. Longman and Co.; and the only editions of the Melodies that can legally be sold are those published by Messrs. Longman and Co., or by them jointly with Messrs. Addison and Hime. Longman and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.—October 19, 1858.

MR. JULES BENEDICT begs to announce he will RETURN to TOWN for the Season on MONDAY NEXT, November 1.—Letters to be addressed Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and 3, Manchester-square.

MISS H. S. PICKERSGILL, Professor of SINGING and the PIANOFORTE, begs to announce her RETURN to TOWN.—72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, W.

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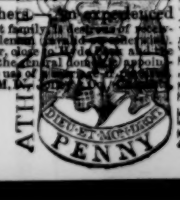

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THE consent of many generations has awarded to the Common Prayer-book of the Church of England a literary pre-eminence among ecclesiastical formularies. Apart from all doctrinal considerations, it has merits which place it in the first rank, if not at the very head, of the class of compositions to which it belongs. In no similar compilation is the Deity approached in language more profoundly reverent, or better suited to the relation of Christians to their Heavenly Father. In no other formulary can all classes find so true an exponent of their feelings, or so just an expression of their hopes. It clothes the sorrows of the penitent in language of the deepest humiliation, but without an atom of despair. It pours balm into the wounds of the afflicted. It puts the loftiest aspirations of piety into language of solemn force and dignity. It animates the weary Christian—fighting with difficulty the battle of life—by setting before him the true sources of spiritual strength. It reminds him of the vanity of earthly prosperity when weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, and of the inestimable value of the glory which shall be revealed hereafter. It puts into the mouths of the united body of worshippers petitions as far removed from fanaticism as from superstition, —rational but fervid, appropriately expressive of the wants of all mankind, and built upon a just conviction of the weakness of human nature.

But, with all these high merits, it has been the conviction of many persons, from a very early period in the history of this remarkable book, that it has faults in its composition which considerably interfere with its usefulness—faults which excite additional prejudice in the minds of those who have a distaste towards the book on other grounds. We are not, it will be understood, alluding to doctrinal objections. These lie entirely beyond our province. Nor are we dealing with objections raised by Dissenters of any class, but simply with a feeling entertained amongst sincere friends to the Church. One of these objections is, that the service is too long, and that many evils result from that circumstance. This opinion has been gradually gaining strength, and has at length been brought before Parliament. Notice has been given for its full consideration in the coming session.

Whether the objection is well founded or not —as to which we express no opinion—there are circumstances connected with the book and its history which entitle the objectors to a full and impartial hearing. The principal service, as we all know—which is the one chiefly objected to—is made up of three separate services, two of which are read entirely, and the third in part. Each of these services was founded by the original compilers on a certain ideal model, which any one who studies the services themselves may easily discover. A principal service or office—call it what you will—in the notion or idea of the compilers, consisted of certain parts:—that is, certain prayers and formularies, indicative of certain religious acts or feelings, were considered to be indispensably necessary in every such service or office. These prayers and formularies are consequently repeated, either verbatim or substantially, in every principal service. It is clear that, under these circumstances, if two or more services be united—fused, as it were, into one service—the prayers and formularies alluded to, unless it be otherwise provided, must be used over and over again, as many times as there are separate services. This is the present case, and the result is considerable increase of length, arising principally from repetitions which many people deem wearisome, some objectionable, and others even profane.

Now, without expressing any opinion on the question at issue, we repeat that persons who bring forward this objection are on the grounds referred to fully entitled to be heard. So also are those opposed to them. In the latter number we are to reckon the author of the present book. Indeed, his work is put forward principally with a view of opposing those who, at the present time, as the author phrases it, "assail" the Prayer-book. We cannot hold out to him any expectation that his endeavours in this direction will be attended with much success. Nothing intended in the way of opposition, for we cannot call it argument, can be much more weak than all that he has written upon this subject. The Church only is likely to suffer from such partial and inconsiderate publications. Men will begin to fear that the learning and logical acuteness which used to be the great props of the Church of England are gone, and that too many of the clergy, although kept within the pale of the establishment by the adhesive power of their benefices, are liable, from the prevailing character of the clerical intellect, to be misled into many kinds of weaknesses and follies. Such a conclusion is, no doubt, erroneous. But it will probably be drawn by many who find the ancient formularies endeavoured to be maintained intact simply by arousing feeling, and applying liberally the *tu quoque* argument in their defence.

The question, indeed, is one in which it would have been wise for Mr. Lathbury never to have interfered. He has merits which would have rendered a publication by him on the Prayer-book useful, but he has committed a great mistake in endeavouring to secure a present sale for his book by giving it a temporary bearing. Mr. Lathbury is a bibliographer. In the present volume he records important things about "scarce and curious" copies and editions of our English Service-books, and points out the minute variations by which they may be distinguished from one another. Such knowledge is the result of painstaking attention, and is valuable in its degree. It is important to book-cataloguers; it has a direct bearing on the prices of books, and occasionally, but not frequently, it leads critical inquirers to curious and important literary results. We desire to speak of it with respect, and are thankful to Mr. Lathbury when he enlightens us upon these subjects. But such knowledge, even under the influence of a devout reverence for the Prayer-book, and a vehement antipathy against every one who has ever desired to touch it, cannot be expanded into a 'History.' If Mr. Lathbury had compiled a *Catalogue raisonné* of editions, every one would have thanked and praised him. In his poor, one-sided, imperfect 'History,' his peculiar and useful information is overlaid and buried under his little bigotries.

In Mr. Lathbury's view of our Church system, the Prayer-book is everything. The Marian martyrs died for it, and it would be an insult to their memory to touch it. All depreciation of this invaluable volume is mere ignorance, and all objections against those who have acted under it, or done anything in support of it, are to be set down to the same cause. Ignorance was the cause of all the charges against Archbishop Laud, and it is mere ignorance to assert that licentiousness was more common during the Reign of the Sinners, by whom the Prayer-book was restored, than during that of the Saints, by whom its use was prohibited. In this panegyrical way, Mr. Lathbury runs on, often very carelessly. Bishop Cox describes the Common Prayer-book as "a holy little book" restored by Queen Elizabeth "to the Church of England": Mr. Lathbury reads it, "to the Church of Christ." In his delight at the accession of the anti-Puritan and pro-Prayer-book James, he forgets even the day of his accession, which he sets down as the 7th of May instead of the 24th of March 1603.

Enumerating the insults and injuries against the Bishops in the reign of Charles the First, he tells us with astonished indignation that in the 'News from Ipswich' they were termed "enemies to God." Any one who is acquainted with this class of literature would think this very far from improbable, but we cannot find the words in the pamphlet whence Mr. Lathbury professes to quote them. In looking for them, however, we observe a statement which Mr. Lathbury ought not to have overlooked, namely, that at that time, Bishop Wren had suspended above sixty of the "sincerest, painfullest, conformable ministers" of his diocese, so that many of the churches in that country were quite shut up. The writer adds—"Lord, have mercy upon us!" [the plague inscription] "may be written on their doors." These were the things, we may remark, which made the Prayer-book and the hierarchy unpopular.

"Some things," Mr. Lathbury remarks, "in these pamphlets, were ridiculous, as ascribing the plague to the alteration in a form of prayer for 1636." No doubt such ascription would have been absurd, but is Mr. Lathbury sure of his facts? He gives no authority. What we find is, that the conduct of the Bishops in reference to the Fast for the Plague in that year was grievously complained of on many grounds. They forbade preaching in the Fast-day services, a mutilation which was thought to strike at the root of the proper religious character of the observance; they outraged popular feeling by omitting from the customary service on this occasion a prayer for the Lady Elizabeth and her children; they omitted from the Order for the Fast a passage which cautioned worshippers from supposing that there was anything meritorious in mere fasting—an omission which was supposed to have originated in a desire "to gratify the Papists." From these and other circumstances, it was inferred that such a maimed and "gelded" Fast could only be displeasing in the sight of Heaven, and would augment impending plagues and judgments, "which have strangely increased since this fast began." Mr. Lathbury, no doubt, knows the pamphlet from which this accusation is derived, but he is purblind in the use of all these books.

But we will not pursue Mr. Lathbury through his mistakes, but will give one or two extracts, which will exhibit his style and spirit. The following relates to several curious departures from modern practice in liturgical matters common in the reign of James the First:—

"Some of the customs of this period were very singular: 'In our liturgies,' says Bishop Buckeridge, 'we stand at the Creed and reading of the Gospel, and we sit at the reading of the Psalms

and chapters.' The Psalms, it appears, were classed with the Lessons, and, as will be seen presently, were read only by the minister, the people remaining seated. Such a custom in the present day would be deemed most irreverent, though at this time it was common. Strange as it may appear, yet it would seem that at this time it was the ordinary custom to sit covered at meals. The following passage clearly alludes to such a practice: 'As we sit with our heads uncovered at this table, which we do not at common tables. We sit with our heads uncovered when the word is read, but not when it is preached, to distinguish between the voyce of man and the voyce of God.' The distinction between reading and preaching was then common: yet within a few years the Puritans, or the sects springing from them, gave up the reading of the Scriptures in their public assemblies, and resolved everything into preaching, as the one ordinance of God, making their own words—in some cases blasphemous, in many most erroneous—the word of Jehovah. Some of the customs of this period are now quite forgotten. An order was made by the Chancellor of Norwich, that a woman coming to be churched should wear a white veil. An individual refused, and was excommunicated. She prayed for a prohibition of the sentence, alleging that no Canon enjoined the practice, and that custom was not sufficient. The judges consulted the Archbishop, who convened his suffragans on the occasion. The prelates certified that it was an ancient practice, and the judges confirmed the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, refusing the prohibition. Though the custom is now forgotten, the churching-pew still remains in many churches. Another custom, that of the hour-glass in the pulpit, once universal, has long been discontinued. It remained, however, long after the Restoration, and was common with Dissenters as well as with Churchmen. 'What command can they shew,' says a writer in the time of Charles the Second, 'for preaching and praying by the hour-glass, and especially on fast-days for praying a full hour at least?' The passing-bell, too, is now discontinued, though in this reign the practice was general. It was mentioned in Visitation Articles, and contemporary publications have frequent allusions to the practice. D'Ewes mentions in 1624 the bell tolling for an individual whom he visited, and who lived some hours afterwards. The Canon, however, is express on the subject: 'And when any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the minister shall not then slack to do his last duty.' At one period the sound of the passing-bell was heard in every parish, and in most of the Visitation Articles the custom was enjoined. Nor can any reasonable objection be raised against it, as it was allowed by the Church of England. The question in Visitation Articles usually appeared in this form. 'And when any person is passing out of life, doth he, upon notice given him thereof, toll a bell, as hath been accustomed, that the neighbours may thereby be warned to recommend the dying person to the grace and favour of God?' Probably such a custom now would by some persons be called popish; yet few practices were more likely to advance the interests of true religion in a parish."

The practice of Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth with reference to what went forward when, according to the customary announcement, Mr. Speaker was at prayers, is thus described:—

"Some singular customs prevailed even in Parliament in connection with the Book of Common Prayer. In the House of Commons, 1558-9, February 11th, 'The Litany was said by the clerk kneeling, and answered by the whole house on their knees, with divers prayers.' In 1580, 'Saturday, the 21st day of January, the Litany being read by the clerk, and the old prayer that was used in former sessions read also by the speaker, Mr. Speaker made a short oration.' On Monday, the 23rd, 'Mr. Speaker coming to the House after eleven of the clock, read the usual prayer, omitting the Litany for the shortness of time.' On the 24th the speaker informed the members of the Queen's displeasure at the appointment of a private fast by the house. It had been ordered for the 29th, in the Temple Church, but the House submitted to Her Majesty. Heylin ascribes some changes to the Puritans. 'They had also much took off the edge of the people from the Common Prayer-book, but most especially in the Litany, which till that time (1580) was read accustomably in the House of Commons before the members settled upon any business. But in the beginning of this Parliament it was moved by one Paul Wentworth in the House of Commons, that there might be a sermon every morning before they sate. It appears that the speaker was left to his own discretion as to the prayer. He might use a written form, or an extemporary prayer, or portions of the Prayer-book. In 1597 he used a written prayer composed by himself. 'Mr. Speaker this morning, according to the usual course, brought in a prayer to be used in the House during this Parliament.' The prayer is given by D'Ewes."

The following is Mr. Lathbury's account of the Presbyterian offer of a new Liturgy on the Restoration of Charles the Second:—

"Besides their exceptions to the Book of Common Prayer, the Presbyterians had the assurance to offer a new Liturgy, which they proposed as a substitute for that of the Reformers. This was drawn up by Baxter, and was the work of eight days as he himself informs us. It was not reasonable to expect that this rambling performance should be admitted to take the place of the Common Prayer, which had been compiled from ancient Liturgies with so much care by men who had suffered in its defence. It was unnoticed by the bishops, who, probably, never subjected it to any examination. Baxter's biographer, Mr. Orme, appears to think that the author of the new Liturgy accomplished a great work, 'correcting the disorderly arrangement, removing the repetitions, and supplying the defects, of the Prayer-book.' His notion of public prayer appears to have been that the petitions should be offered by one individual, the people being mere listeners. In deciding upon a public Liturgy every man cannot follow his own inclinations; and, therefore, it was safer to take the Book which had long been tried, and for which the Reformers had suffered."

The History of the Book of Common Prayer is still to be written. When an author shall arise whose spirit is free from the shackles of the precedents of bad times, and whose mind is large enough to see that there are two sides on this subject as on every other, he will find the theme one which will amply repay his study. Mr. Lathbury's volume may give him a few dates of editions, and references—all which must be verified,—and that is all.

Shakespeare and the Bible. By the Rev. T. R. Eaton, M.A. (J. Blackwood.)

THIS book is written to show how much Shakspeare was indebted to the Bible for many of his illustrations, rhythms, and even modes of feeling. Mr. Eaton sees Ahab and Jezebel in Macbeth and his wife,—and even worms out types of Rosalind and Beatrice in Ruth and Orpah. He carries this idea, however, too far, and tries by strained passages, some of them ludicrously wrongheaded, to multiply the instances in which Shakspeare has imitated Scriptural sentences in thought or construction. Now, to prove that Macbeth's irresolution in crime was suggested by the terrible story of Ahab would be a gain to the already too numerous pages of Shakspearean commentators; but surely it is insulting to our common sense to be told that Shakspeare need have gone to the Bible to learn that Cain had a "jaw-bone," or that women were descendants of Eve. A clergyman fond of Shakspeare might be expected to bring forward valuable testimony to Shakspeare's obligations to Divine Writ; but we did not want a hundred pages of Shakspearean quotations, selected for the most part merely because they contain the name of Cain, Abel, or one of the Apostles. In fact, the author had materials for a column or two of 'Notes and Queries,' and has drawled them out into a book. He seems to forget that from the pages of even the most irreligious English writer just as many passages alluding to Scriptural occurrences might be compiled as those here given.

When we take up a commentary or essay on Shakspeare, we generally expect, as in Mr. Eaton's case, to be told at great length how little is known of Shakspeare,—but we think we had a right to find Shakspeare's obligations to the Book he must have read so much briefly and clearly set down, and we think the author shows much too professional a bias, and drives his hobby quite too far when he leads us to infer that it was from the Bible Shakspeare drew not only his best thoughts, but in fact his whole power of inspiring us with affection for good and horror for evil. No doubt, in the great controversially religious age in which Shakspeare lived, the frequent perusal, quotation, and discussion of the Bible in all classes enriched his mind and lent it sublimity,—but to make the Bible the magazine of all the thoughts of Shakspeare is simply absurd, since he generally dwelt in regions of thought which the Bible never touches. There is Christianity, as we all know, and want no preaching to know, all over Shakspeare, in him and through him; though sometimes he is sceptical, as in Claudio, he is never atheistical. Autolycus does not disbelieve in another world, remember, but "sleeps out the thought on 't." On the other hand, he is seldom dogmatic, anti-Puritan only in sketching Malvolio, and in a line (supposed to be interpolated) in 'Timon of Athens.' Once he is pure Protestant, and that is, when King John resists the insolent usurpations of Pandulph, and stamping his mailed foot, swears that no Italian priest "shall tithe or toll in his dominions,"—a declaration which still "brings down" the gallery nightly, just as it has done for two hundred years.

We have also to complain that Mr. Eaton should forget the labours of previous commentators, who have all laboured to ascertain the peculiar bias of Shakspeare's religious feeling,—in pursuing which track most of the texts the poet has used or woven in have been picked out. It is vain to attempt to prove Shakspeare a sort of President of the Bible Society, because Sir Andrew calls Malvolio, not very appropriately, Jezebel, Sir Toby mentions Noah as a sailor, and the Clown calls Maria a witty piece of "Eve's flesh." Nor has Faulconbridge's "cloak and cincture" much, in our mind, to do with Elijah's girding up his loins. Mr. Eaton is sometimes happier in his selection. Here are a few of his more subtle and lucky parallelisms:—

"BANQUO. Fears and scruples shake us:
In the great hand of God I stand; and thence
Against the undivulged pretence I fight
Of treasonous malice.

—['Hand of God.']—'Thou hast also given me the shield of thy salvation: *and thy right hand hath holden me up.*' Psalm xviii. 35.

—Banquo confesses that he is innocent of Duncan's murder; but he hints that he strongly suspects the one who puts him to death.

MACBETH. And all our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to *dusty death.*

—'*The dust of death*' is to be met with in the 22nd Psalm. Dusty death alludes to the sentence pronounced against Adam—

'Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.'

—The sentence that almost directly follows the one just noticed,

Life's but a walking shadow,
is very similar to an expression in Psalm xxxix. 6, 'Man walketh in a vain shadow.'"

We can scarcely either pardon such strained simplicities as discussing Mistress Page's likening Falstaff to Herod of Jewry, or Falstaff's alluding to Achitophel. It is certainly true that some hundreds of these Biblical allusions, however brief and simple, show Shakspeare's conversance with the Bible, his fondness for it, and the almost unconscious recurrence of it in his mind; but readers will laugh at quotations from Exodus to show where the angry Duchess of Gloster derived her idea of the Ten Commandments, to which she likens her clawing fingers. Sometimes, indeed, Mr. Eaton is not only foolish, but wrong and dull, as when he quotes Ecclesiates as the source of Biron's allusion to King Solomon tuning a jig, when of course it is a funny blundering allusion to David's dancing. At page 27 we find some apposite quotations which might have escaped the general reader, who does not remember that to the Elizabethan mind, steeped as it was in controversial divinity, the whole world, sky, plant, or animal, must have appeared labelled with texts, just as the figures in old pictures were:—

"Chamberlain. This is the King's ring.
Surrey. 'Tis no counterfeit.
Suffolk. 'Tis the right ring, by Heaven: I told ye all,
When first we put this dang'rous stone a rolling,
'Twould fall upon ourselves."
—['Stone a rolling.']—'*He that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him.*' Prov. xxvi. 27.

—As Proverb-quotations cannot again appear thus collectively, passages in the play of 'Henry VIII.' connected with our subject, which have not yet been noticed, may follow in their natural course.

Norfolk. Be advised;
Heat not a furnace for your foes so hot
That you do singe yourself.

—['Furnace for your foes so hot.']—'Then was Nebuchadnezzar full of fury, and the form of his visage was changed against Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; therefore he spake, and commanded that they should *heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated.* Therefore, because the King's command was urgent, and *the furnace exceeding hot, the flame of the fire slew* those men that took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.' Dan. iii. 19, 22.

Chamberlain. Heaven will one day open
The King's eyes, that so long have slept upon
This bold, bad man.
Suffolk. And free us from his slavery.
Norfolk. We had need pray,
And heartily, for our deliverance;
Or this imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages: all men's *honours*
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pitch he please.
—['Into what pitch.']—'This allusion seems to be to the 21st verse of the 9th chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans—
—'Hath not the potter *power over the clay of the same lump, to make one vessel unto honour, and another unto dishonour?*'—Collins."

Equally good are the illustrations from 'King Lear':—

Midsummer Night's Dream.

"'Hermia. *An adder did it;* for with doubler tongue
Than *thine, thou serpent, never adder stung.*'

['An adder did it.']—The play of 'King Lear' furnishes us with a similar form of expression.

'Lear. Struck me *with her tongue, most serpent-like, upon the very heart.*'

Both plays derive the idea from the same source, it appears—viz., 140th Psalm.

'They have *sharpened their tongues like a serpent; adder's poison is under their lips.*' Psalm cxl. 3.

Another sentence in 'Lear,' parallel with a verse in this Psalm, confirms this opinion.

'Lear. All the stored vengeances of heaven fall on her ingrateful top.'

The 140th Psalm—

'As for the head of those that compass me about, let the mischief of their own lips cover them.' Psalm cxl. 9.

The play of 'King Lear' contains one more example, which has its parallel in the 30th chapter of Proverbs.

'Fool to King Lear. We'll send thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter.'

Parallel in Proverbs.

'The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.' Prov. xxx. 25."

Is it not a pity that, in the same book in which these felicitous parallelisms occur we should find the author unconscious that Shylock, when he alludes to "Jacob's staff" is not thinking of the patriarch, but of the well-known astronomical instrument? In other pages we find foolish repetitions, to prove that it was necessary to go to the Bible to find out that too much honey cloys, or that because St. Paul wrote Epistles, and was also accused of being mad, there was Scriptural warrant for Olivia's witty Clown saying that "a madman's epistles are no gospels." If there is ever any allusion to old customs, Mr. Eaton cannot or will not see them. Here is an example:—

"'Queen. *O I am press'd to death,*
Through want of speaking!"
(Coming from her concealment.)

So Job—

'Now, if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost.'—Job xiii. 19."

Now every intelligent person ought to see that this alludes to the custom of prisoners, within a hundred years ago, being pressed to death if they refused to answer to their arraignment. Who but Mr. Eaton could have given two pages to show why a character in 'Richard the Second' talks of Golgotha? The tracing Caliban's phraseology to Genesis is happy, and so are the deductions of many of Othello's allusions to his sorrow to the Book of Job.

Though, with condensation and correction, the book deserves to occupy a few pages of the next edition of Shakspeare, its peculiar fault is the utter ignorance of the writer as to Elizabethan peculiarities. Does he not know that, at that great time of religious conflict, everyone read and knew the Bible? It was the whole literature then, as it almost is now, of the poor. Their story-book, their teacher, their encyclopædia, their tragedian, their week-day preacher. It had never been a sealed book; but still it was then sown broadcast over the land. It was the storehouse of artists and designers. The great manor-house pictures were taken from it; so were the church-window stories; so the legends for cups and chairs; so the scenes for the stiff tapestry; so the poems and the pageants. Shakspeare drew from the Bible; so did Marlowe, so did Spenser, so Du Bartas, so everybody.

Mr. Eaton's elaborate comparison of the stories of Macbeth and Ahab deserves praise. He shows that, as the Bible, Shakspeare associates light with good, darkness with evil; that he describes men as born with unchangeable natures, sheep and goats, wolves and lambs. He, not without justice, shows Scripture influence in the idea of Hamlet's ghost and in the solemnity and frequency with which the poet alludes to the parable of Dives and Lazarus. It has been often observed, that Shakspeare had an intense sense of chance and fate, dwelling on the success of the wicked and the great results dependent on seemingly accidental and unplanned things. Desdemona dies because Othello mislays a strawberry-spotted handkerchief. Hamlet dies because he is disarmed and changes foils. Iago has his revenge, though he dies on the rack,—and Goneril has her way, though she is poisoned.

The not unwise result of the book is a conclusion come to by Mr. Eaton, that, as Providence meant something when it made Shakspeare a Warwickshire yeoman's, and not a king's, son, as if writing were higher than mere governing, so it was not quite unintentional that the poet should appear at a time when the boyish mind of the great book-writer would, by his mother, be especially fed by early draughts of the Book of Books.

The Buik of the Chronicles of Scotland. By William Stewart. Edited by W. B. Turnbull. Vol. I.

Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston. (Published by the Authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls.)

The Book of the Illustrious Henries. By John Capgrave. Translated from the Latin by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston. (Longman & Co.)

Mr. Turnbull's imprint of the 'Chronicles of Scotland' is incomplete, and we content ourselves with announcing the First Volume. When the whole work is before us we shall compare notes with the reader on this very curious metrical work. To-day we devote a column or so to a remonstrance with Mr. Hingeston on his labours as editor and translator of John Capgrave's 'Liber de Illustribus Henricis.'

The 'Liber de Illustribus Henricis' is the work of a simple-minded, not to say silly, Augustinian monk, living in a remote corner of England in the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth. It is a sort of Latin Henriade, without the style, poetry, or artistic merit, setting forth the glory of all the Henries in the writer's gallery of portraits, for the especial glorification of our own poor Henry the Sixth. Not that the monarch appeared great in the eyes of the monk, and therefore worthy of commemoration on public grounds. Capgrave had no such exalted excuse for flattery. Henry had been kind to the Monastery of Lynn, and pudding in all religious brotherhoods secures praise. Because the Augustinians ate of one Henry's bread, all the Henries who had ever lived were to be celebrated,—not for any greatness or virtue of their own, as for the reflected splendour cast upon them by their godfathers and godmothers. A rose by any other name would not have smelt as sweet in Capgrave's nose. A name was everything to him and his work; and he would have thoroughly sympathized in the grief of the distracted mother, who went into hysterics when told that her son, who was to have revived the memory of the Hero of Zutphen, had been baptized and registered, by an accident, in the name of Sidney, instead of Sydney. Indeed, John Capgrave was very foolish, and not over honest, in our meaning of the word "honest," which, we regret to say, is not that of Mr. Hingeston. Speaking of the author's sycophancy and tergiversation — which were, in truth, very abominable—Mr. Hingeston says: "The error, which would be intolerable in a writer of the present century, and something more than questionable in a Dryden, is almost excusable in *honest* old John Capgrave, who was clearly not a respecter of persons, but loved and revered the King of the time being, whoever he might be, simply because he was a King." Capgrave's learning was on a par with his honesty. Take, for instance, his derivation of his subject-word, Henricus:—"I do not find," he says, "the etymological meaning of this name Henricus amongst ancient authors; nor is it expounded by them. But by delving deep into the magnificent *convenientia* of this matter, I am inclined to think that it took its origin from the Hebrew tongue, the mother of all others. For 'Hen,' as the commentators tell us, means 'my eye' or 'Lo! the source!'—'Ri' or 'Rei,' for so it is written in some MSS., my shepherd or governor—and 'cus' black or negro-like."† From which detestable specimen

† "Hen" enim, ut aiunt interpretes, "Ecce fontem" vel "Ecce oculum" sonat; "Ri," sive "Rei," ut apud quosdam codices alternantur,—"Pastor meus," sive "Pabulum meum" est; et "Cus," "Æthiops" vel "Tenebrosus."

of monkish etymologies, it would seem that the august name of Hen-ri-cus means "My eye, here is the governor, looking as black as a negro!"

It is not our purpose to analyze John Capgrave's work, but to offer a few words of friendly remark to his editor, Mr. Hingeston, whose partiality for his author, though it has not led him to do that author the justice of presenting him in a true text, has nevertheless led him in more than one instance to pay an exaggerated deference to his authority. At p. xx. of his Preface Mr. Hingeston says:—"This work will be accepted as a genuine contribution to the history of his own country, and an intelligent commentary on the records of those which preceded it." The meaning of this is not very clear; for Mr. Hingeston says of Capgrave's work:—"Mistakes are numerous, and careless blunders in copying the extracts from his authorities are neither few nor far between: the latter are owing, no doubt, to his desire to get on to the part which would prove more interesting to his royal patron and his countrymen, the former to his imperfect knowledge of the history of foreign countries. The mistakes in copying have been to a considerable extent corrected by a careful collation with the printed texts of Martinus and Godfrey of Viterbo: they occur chiefly in long quotations from the poetical portions of the latter, and in many places were quite unintelligible, according to Capgrave's version of them, either from frequent omissions of a whole line or more necessary to the sense, or by a blundering alteration of words, to the destruction of the metre and sense alike." This is hard to reconcile with Mr. Hingeston's admiration.

We turn to what we consider to be his most damaging and inexcusable editorial heresy; we mean his total want of judgment in selecting for the text of his work an incorrect and imperfect manuscript, when the author's autograph copy was not only in existence, but ready to his hand. He has preferred the more showy copy, though carelessly and ignorantly written, because he supposed that the handsome book was the presentation copy to Henry the Sixth, without a shadow of proof for such a supposition; nay, in direct teeth of the fact, that the manuscript in question is very different in form and execution from those manuscripts which are known to have been presented to that monarch. The evil consequences of this proceeding spring up in a plentiful harvest of weeds. Mr. Hingeston's text abounds with errors. So vile is the transcript Mr. Hingeston has followed as a whole that even he is compelled to adopt the despised autograph, and throw his pet, but spurious, bantling into the shade (as at pp. 2, 10, 21, 45, 46, 51, 68, 76, 78, 84, 88, 95, 97, 127, 135, 137, 145, 152, 154, 159, 162, 165, 169, &c.). In numberless other instances he retains the faulty reading in the text, with the correct one staring him in the face among the various readings. This part of his work is as much without system as his partiality for error is inconceivable. At p. 41, he gives in his text "ad cor veniens," when the rejected manuscript gives correctly "ad cor rediens." In the same page, his selected manuscript leaves out a sentence, which the autograph supplies. At p. 43, he misreads "movet" for "monet." At p. 58, the text has incorrectly "fortunam," while the rejected manuscript reads rightly enough "famam." In p. 59, "nostri" is in the chosen manuscript, and "mei" in the autograph. In p. 70, the chosen manuscript gives wrongly the date of 1154, when the despised one gives the correct one, 1153.

We turn to Mr. Hingeston's Glossary. When the Master of the Rolls, in his judicious and lucid instructions to Editors, desired that every work should be accompanied by a glossary of obscure words, whether Anglo-Saxon or Latin, French or English, he meant, we presume, that the obscure words of an author should be explained. Mr. Hingeston has chosen to construe these instructions to the letter. He has rated the archaic knowledge of his readers too low: hence we have two-thirds of his Glossary occupied in the explanation of words requiring no explanation. Will any one that cares to read Capgrave require to be told the meaning of such words as *abbas, abbatia, annunciatio, archangelus, archiepiscopus, baro, bastardus, homiliæ, restitutio, passio?*

Mr. Hingeston blows a note when he trumpets the value of his Index. He leads the reader to suppose that he has identified every Bishop, Duke, and Earl mentioned in his book. "There are few pages," he says, "which do not contain allusions to Bishops or Nobles so obscure and vague as to render it necessary for the reader frequently to consult some book of reference, in order to ascertain who in a certain year was Bishop of a certain see, and who at this period or that possessed this duchy or that earldom. The Editor believes that the pains bestowed upon this part of his work will not be considered thrown away, if, in addition to fulfilling the ordinary purposes of an Index, it shall help the reader to understand his author." We fear that in his anxiety to be useful, Mr. Hingeston has contrived to fall into the opposite vices of excess and deficiency. He has done what he need not have done, and left undone much that he ought to have done:—*e. g.*, Ailred, the celebrated Abbot of Rievaux, who wrote so many historical works, is dismissed without identification by the bald entry of "Aldred,"—Hugh, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln, is not identified as that personage,—Waltheof, Abbot of Melros, occurs in this Index as Wallenus Abbat,—and several others of note are passed over as of no interest.

In a separate volume Mr. Hingeston has published a translation of the Latin text. We have not read this with minute diligence—and for this reason:—Turning over the leaves our eye fell on these words—"a she-goat's skin receives his father's bones?" A what? We know they drink wine from hog-skins in Andalucia,—that they wear sheep-skin capotes in Illyria,—we have heard of Chocktaws lodging in buffalo-skins; but we have never heard or read of the skin of any animal being used as a place of sepulture. A goat-skin, and even a *she*-goat's skin! On turning to the Latin text our wonder increases—"Affra capella fuit quæ patris ossa tulit." Our she-goat turns out to be no other than St. Affra, and her skin that picturesque chapel on the Rhine which every English school-boy has admired and every English school-girl sketched! We could not get beyond that she-goat.

The History of France. By Eyre Evans Crowe. In 5 Vols. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

It is nearly thirty years since Mr. Crowe published, in Dr. Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' a Popular Manual of French History. The narrative was planned upon a contracted scale; the materials were light, and the version made no pretence to critical originality. For the last quarter of a century, however, Mr. Crowe tells us, it has been his aim to construct a solid and complete history of France, based upon documents drawn from the rich French archives, through the whole of which he has carried his researches, as well as through the commentaries supplied by recent historical philosophy. We have before us the first volume of this new work—five hundred and fifty ample pages, leading to a point which was reached by the author in one hundred and twelve pages of his former compilation. But Mr. Crowe has, we think, fallen into an error which goes far to deprive his book of character. He seldom or never justifies any statement by a reference to authority; we are to take the entire recital upon trust; the superstructure is here, the foundations are at Paris; if curious to learn with what sanction this historian writes, the student is bound to explore a literature of chronologies, indices, and tables of contents. In our times, with criticism challenging every paragraph in the old-fashioned stories of our ancestors and the ancestors of Europe generally, such a principle of composition is the very reverse of satisfactory. We like to have our witnesses within call; we must know their names; the narrator must tell us as he goes on where he found his information; for it is not enough that we shall be assured in a preface that opinions may easily be tested and assertions verified; it is for the historian himself, and not for his reader, to explain to us upon what grounds he is proceeding. Let him point to volume and page, that we may ascertain at once whether he has warrant at all for his view, and if so, what that warrant may be worth. It is too bad to place before us an uncertified statement, and then to say that the sceptical, if they be but diligent enough, may find, somewhere or another, the necessary vouchers. It is impossible, therefore, to accord to Mr. Crowe's work—so long as it is constructed upon this principle—a place among permanent histories. It may be interesting,—it may be vigorous and intelligent; but it is not, and never can be, a book of authority, simply because the author has "refrained from multiplying references at the bottom of each page." Not that criticism cares for dense deposits and sediments of quotation, or for flying buttresses of erudite citation reared round every page; but that Mr. Crowe, in avoiding the German system of underlaying his narrative with a concrete of ostentatious references, has gone to the opposite extreme, and pretends to write a standard history upon the same principle as that which would guide him in the compilation of an ephemeral compendium. We regret this determination, because it reduces by at least one-half the value of his really extensive and intelligent labours.

The work is, as we have termed it, a new one. We find in it few traces of Dr. Lardner's 'Cyclopædia.' It has been throughout remodelled, amplified, and composed in a more ambitious style. It must be said, however, that Mr. Crowe is not an artistic or brilliant writer. He produces no pictures; his narrative never assumes the sweep and march of a procession; no figures of kings, queens, or statesmen stand in relief upon the page; the story is told in the shape of a discourse, and, luminous as it frequently is, the effect is that of an explanation rather than of a narrative. The order of events is well preserved; striking details are introduced; the diction moves upon a superior level; but the result is monotony. Decidedly better, upon the whole, as the history is to the slight manual from whence it has been thus far developed, it leaves the impression that eight-and-twenty years have not added to Mr. Crowe's power of relating or delineating. His views of French history are moderately liberal. We may hope, indeed, that in approaching later times, he will be at the pains to correct his earlier version, and to obliterate the traditional absurdities amid which recent criticism has made such havoc as would have terrified the contemporaries of Dr. Lardner's 'Cyclo-

prædia.' At present, however, we have but scanty means of judging in what spirit Mr. Crowe has applied himself, for a second time, to the task of recording how the nation and land of France have borne the weight of time, war, and revolution, through the long epochs of their conflicts, their glories, and their disappointments. Little party feeling is involved in a disquisition on Pepin and Charlemagne, and, without a factious emotion, the most inveterate of disputants may read of the whole race of Charleses—the Bad, the Sage, the Bald, the Fat, or the Victorious; the Philips, Hardy, Long, Fortunate, or Fair; Louis the Young, Louis the Stammerer, Louis the Stranger, or Louis the Fat, the Quarrelsome, the Lion, or the Saint; Robert the Strong, or Robert the Devil. Therefore, it is easy to avoid partiality, unless it be antiquarian or archæological—when dealing even with the White Queen or the Black Prince; for the bitterest libels upon eighteenth or nineteenth century men and women have been written by persons altogether above a meanness with respect to Fregonda or Clothaire.

Mr. Crowe opens his narrative with an account of the attempts made before the Capets came to their throne to perpetuate the Empire, which dissolved, like that of the Eastern dynasty at Paniput, on the field of Fontenailles. He then passes through the series of kings, from Hugh Capet to the death of Charles the Fifth, in 1380, including some of the Crusades in his digressions, with discussions on the origin of chivalry, the growth of manners, and the characteristic development of political, social, and religious institutions in different epochs. Treating of an early intellectual movement of Protestant intention, he observes:—

"It must be confessed, that this disgust of the Papal authority and dissent towards its doctrines, neither issued from the classes, nor assumed the shape, calculated to erect a barrier against the evils of sacerdotalism. Dissent sprang up among the upper ranks, amongst the crusaders who had conversed with enlightened Saracens, and who found their religious reasoning quite as sensible and plausible as those of the monks and doctors at home. These free thinkers had neither the sincerity nor the zeal to preach and practise their opinions, but communicated them one to another, expressed them in jokes and in verse, and in some cases formed secret societies, in which they might indulge safely in the contempt of the only taught religion. But they either saw the uselessness or wanted the courage to appeal to a public as yet so ill-informed and unfit to embrace a creed founded upon, and compatible with, common sense and reason. In the beautiful and rich Languedoc, these opinions of the upper class filtered gradually down to the middle and lower strata of society, till the whole region became infidel to Rome. But even then, although the passive zeal to die bravely was not wanting to the Protestant martyr, the ardent enthusiasm that organises and animates resistance did not exist. And the creed of the Albigenses, with the poetry of the Troubadours, were both drowned in blood. It is remarkable that in the course of that war, throughout the resistance of the Toulousans and of Provence, there did not arise a hero or a great character in the cause of the Reformers. The Counts of Toulouse themselves, the Viscount of Beziers, and other chiefs, all showed a want of resolution, a mistrust of themselves and of their people, which was ruinous to their cause, and which greatly diminishes our sympathy for them. Whilst on the side of the Church stood forth such a character as De Montfort, forbidding, no doubt, by its cruelty and fanaticism, but still displaying that whole-souled enthusiasm, that indomitable energy, that devotion to a principle, which commands our respect by its gloomy grandeur, however unjust its aim, and however execrable and immoral its means of accomplishing it. Nor does Simon de Montfort stand alone as an eminent man, fitly selected and employed by Rome in its cause. There were St. Dominick and St. Francis, types of missionary genius, the one destined to crush and extinguish the kindling intellect of the middle class, the other intended to captivate the awakening sense of the humble and the poor."

This is a fair example of Mr. Crowe's manner as a writer of history. What his descriptive style is we will show by two extracts—one picturing the first great naval fight in 1340, between France and England; the other a memorial of Cressy:—

"In June, Edward sailed from the Thames with his army for the Scheldt, not expecting indeed to fight a naval combat, for there was a number of the ladies of his court on board. But on approaching l'Ecluse, he perceived the King of France's fleet covering the whole strait with their masts, manned by 40,000 Normans and Genoese, under the command of the admirals Behuchet and Barbavere. Edward's martial ire rose at the sight, and he determined to attack them, however superior in numbers. When the Genoese admiral saw the English fleet approach to attack, he recommended the French to cut cables and fight the battle in the open sea. Behuchet refused. Edward at each side of every great ship which bore his men-at-arms, placed lighter vessels full of archers, and keeping ships in reserve to supply the place of those injured or obliged to retreat, he bore down to the attack. The first aim of the English was their own large vessel, the 'Christopher,' captured the previous year. This they mastered, slaying all on board, and filling it with their own archers. In the midst of the action, which was fiercely contested, the Flemings came to the support of the English, and the day terminated in the total defeat of the French fleet, its capture and destruction. The French fought desperately; but their vessels being crowded, and having no room to manœuvre, they were first overwhelmed by the missiles, slaughtered in a hand-to-hand fight, and great numbers in striving to escape to shore were drowned. One of the French admirals perished in the action, the other was hanged after it; Barbavere, the Genoese commander, escaped."

Of Cressy he has this general illustration:—

"When the King of France saw the English, his blood stirred, says Froissart, his purposes of deferring the battle were forgotten, and he ordered the Genoese to advance. These archers now pleaded fatigue, and declared that, after the march, they were not prepared for great exploits. A shower of rain, which fell at the same time, damped at once their courage and the strings of their cross-bows. They came forward, however, with three shouts, firing their *arbaletes*. It was only at the third shout that the English replied by a volley of arrows, which fell thicker, quicker, and more fatal than those of the Genoese, the archers firing three times for one of the Italian cross-bowmen. The English at the same time made use of *bombards*, sending forth iron shot, according to Villani, 'which seemed like God's thunder to shake the earth.' The Chronicle of St. Denis attributed to the fire of these pieces of artillery (the earliest used in battle) the discomfiture of the Genoese. Villani also says, that they were pressed upon by the horse of the Duc d'Alençon. The king, seeing their hesitation, called out to his men 'to kill the *ribalds*.' The inconsiderate order was obeyed, and the French were thus employed in slaughtering their own cross-bowmen whilst the English arrows rained upon them in their confusion. The knights in their heavy armour, instead of being able to charge in order upon the English line, were entangled and mixed up with the Genoese archers, whilst the Irish and Welsh soldiers from the English ranks crept in amongst them, and slew the French knights with their knives."

We have pointed out what we conceive to be the merits and defects of Mr. Crowe's first volume; and we will only add a reiteration of our regret that he proposes to produce this historical work without attempting to stamp it with historical authority.

Who was Francesco da Bologna?—[Chi era Francesco da Bologna?].

THIS is a privately-printed tract of forty-two pages, by Mr. Panizzi, the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, written in Italian, and dedicated to the Duke d'Aumale. The impression is confined to 250 copies. The type, as best assorted to the subject of the work, is an imitation of the Aldine, and altogether the book is precisely one of those in which bibliographers delight. Many of our readers will ask, why should any one wish to know who Francesco da Bologna was? Mr. Panizzi shall tell them. He says, "At the end of the short Preface prefixed by Aldus to his first edition of Virgil (1501), printed in the cursive or secretary character, afterwards generally known as the Aldine, there are the following three verses:—

In grammatoglyptæ laudem.
Qui grais dedit Aldus, en latinis
Dat nunc grammata sculpta dædaleis
Francisci manibus Bononiensis."

—We find, therefore, that Francesco da Bologna was the artist who cut the type which has become so celebrated as the Aldine type,—which was introduced in order that Aldus might print cheap books by getting the largest quantity of matter into the smallest space, and which in beauty and elegance has never been surpassed.

Mr. Panizzi continues:—

"A little more than two years after the Virgil was printed, Gerson, or rather Girolamo Soncino, the most illustrious member of that illustrious band of printers who, by their presses, rendered famous (after Soncino) Brescia, Barco, Casalmaggiore, Naples, Fano, Pesaro, Rimini, Ortona, Thessalonica, and Constantinople, having gone to Fano published there, in July, 1503, a very elegant edition of the lyrical poems of Petrarch. This volume, which has often been described, is very rare: it is in the Aldine form, and printed in a fine cursive character, somewhat larger than the text of Aldus and in my opinion handsomer. Girolamo Soncino dedicates this edition to the Duke Valentino, and asserts without ceremony that Aldus has claimed for himself the honour due to Francesco da Bologna of having invented and designed the cursive character, and that he, and no one else, cut all the forms of letters used by Aldus, being unequalled in his skill in cutting letters, not Greek and Latin only, but also Hebrew."

But Francesco did more than cut types. He set up a press in Bologna, and in the course of three months—from the 20th of September to the 20th of December, 1516—he printed five volumes in 32mo., now of great rarity:—on the 20th of September, 'Il Canzoniere' of Petrarch,—on the 3rd of October, 'L'Arcadia' of Sannazaro,—on the 30th of October, 'Gli Asolani' of Bembo,—on the 9th of December, 'Il Corbaccio,'—and on the 20th of December, the 'Epistolæ ad Familiares' of Cicero. All these works are printed in a cursive character, smaller than the Aldine type, and cut by Francesco himself.

In a letter prefixed to his edition of Petrarch Francesco complains that he had lost the honour and the profit of the types he had cut, both of which were enjoyed by Aldus. Indeed, Aldus not only derived fame and profit from the use of these types, but was generally considered to be the inventor of them, and popes and other potentates vied with each other in securing to him all the advantages to be derived from them: while Francesco, who had cut them, was prohibited from cutting them for others, and all save Aldus himself were forbidden to use them. It would be difficult to find, in the whole history of monopolies and privileges, one more odious or more iniquitous than this.

It appears that Aldus and Francesco had quarrelled as early as the year 1503. Whether the friendship between Francesco and Soncino was

the cause or the consequence of this disagreement cannot be now known; but Mr. Panizzi is of opinion that it was Soncino who found the capital to print the first counterfeits of the Aldine editions, and that the types with which they were executed were cut by Francesco. One thing is certain, no new types were cut for the elder Aldus after his quarrel with Francesco,—a fact which greatly strengthens the assertion of Soncino that all the Aldine types, of whatever form, were cut by Francesco da Bologna.

Having thus shown the degree of interest attached to Francesco, Mr. Panizzi proceeds to show who he was. He says:—

From the invention of printing to a period not far removed from our own time the cutters of punches were goldsmiths, minters, niellists—consummate masters in the art. We find in Zani that Fust and Schœffer were goldsmiths, as it is thought Guttenburg was also. Zani is also of opinion that Giovanni Dunne, "bravissimo orefice," was he "who led the way in forming types of metal." Emiliano Orfini, of Foligno, the partner of Numeister, was a minter, and of a family of minters. Bernardo Cennini, who cut the punches for the types with which the 'Servio' was printed, at Florence, in 1471 and 1472, was a goldsmith, and Jenson was a minter at Tours before he became a cutter of types. * * Pomponio Gaurico in his little work, 'De Sculptura,' printed for the first time in Florence, in 1504, mentions as celebrated engravers two of his contemporaries, Caradosso, and one Franciscus Furnius Bononiensis. What other writer has even spoken of a Francesco Furnio, or Forni Bolognese, an artist equal to Caradosso? Proper names are miserably distorted by Gaurico and his printers. * * Mariette (Traité des pierres gravées, p. 116) made a good guess when he condemned the name of Furnius as an error, and suggested that it ought to be read "Francia." Every one knows how distinguished Francia was in goldsmith's work, his first and principal profession, and how often he signed his pictures with the words "Franciscus Francia Aurifaber," or "Aurifex." Vasari, in his 'Life of Francia,' says that his beautiful medals will bear a comparison with those of Caradosso, but he says not a word of the imaginary Furnius of Gaurico. I had long suspected that Francesco da Bologna was no other than Francesco Raibolini Bolognese, commonly known as "Il Francia." Some years afterwards turning over a work entitled, 'Speculum Lapidum. . . Camilli Leonardi, Venetiis, Sessa, 1502, 4to.' I found that after having named various ancient sculptors precisely in the same manner as Gaurico, he proceeds to speak of the moderns, and says, "I find one process among the moderns of which no mention is made among the ancients, in speaking of the engravers or sculptors in silver, which species of sculpture is called niello. I know a man very celebrated and extremely skilful in this art, named Franciscus Bononiensis, otherwise Fraza [Frāzā or Franzam], who draws or engraves on one small globe or plate of silver, so many men, animals, mountains, trees, castles, and in such different ways and positions as is wonderful to be told and to behold." Francesco Raibolini, then, was known in his time as Francesco da Bologna or Bolognese, otherwise Francia or, in the Bolognese dialect, Franza. And here I would stop, were it not that the direct testimony of Leonardi is corroborated by an irrefragable and remarkable circumstance. In the preface to his 'Petrarch' Francesco da Bologna promises to print in a similar style and type the Italian poets, and also the Latin classics. Nevertheless, we have from him only five little volumes—four Italian and one Latin, which is the last in chronological order, and bears the date of 20th of December, 1516. It could not be otherwise, for Francia ceased to exist on the 5th or 6th of January, 1517. * * I may conclude by answering the question I have asked myself—Francesco da Bologna was Francesco Raibolini, called Il Francia, the worthy contemporary and compatriot of Leonardo, Raphael, Michael Angelo, a great painter, great engraver, great minter, great niellist, an unequalled cutter of types for printing, a conspicuous ornament of illustrious and learned Bologna.

The question thus set at rest, although of great interest to bibliographers, is not merely one of bibliography. It is due to the reputation of a great man, that perhaps his greatest and most enduring work should be restored to him. It is adding one more evidence to the mass already existing of the high order of men who exercised the art of printing in former times,—how much learning and genius were summoned to its aid,—and what just views its professors entertained of the dignity of an art which they foresaw was to be the great medium of civilization. So strongly was Aldus impressed with this feeling, that even on his deathbed, when dictating his will, he recommended that the charge of cutting a new cursive character should be confided to no other person than Giulio Campagnola, a man of a high order of intellect and distinguished as an engraver.

This charming little work is illustrated by seven pages of fac-similes, executed by Harris in his best style, showing the several kinds of type cut by Francesco da Bologna.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Belgium and Up and Down the Rhine: Metrical Memorials. (Nisbet & Co.)—Happy is the tourist who travels, singing as he goes, inspired to enthusiasm by lake and sky, by honest waiters and glances at village innocence;—happier still if he can find expression for this poetical exuberance. In this volume of Memorials, in sonnet form—though not of exact Italian sonnet construction,—the way from London to Frankfort is strewn with flowers of fancy and sentiment by "H. B.," who with his wife, and a friend with *his* wife, made a joyous autumn journey in the year 1856. He writes in a modest vein, and prefaces his little book with far more of apology than was essential, for the publication is of no pretence, and yet has its characteristic merits. Before noticing the Memorials, however, we should mention that they are printed only on one side of the paper, so that a number of blank leaves remain to be decorated, if desired, with pen or pencil sketches, verses, poems, maps, and photographs. As for the poems, they are vivid reflections caught by the way, and fixed in appropriate colours by the writer, who has a natural eye for the picturesque, and enters thoroughly into the spirit of the passing scene. Some of his sonnets—for so they must be called—are small sun-pictures. This, for instance, struck off at Ghent:—

The pleasant fantasies of a first love
Have painted Ghent in sunshine on my thought;
And long time happy memory it will prove,
With warmth, and brightness, and soft-tinting fraught.
The early matin bell's sonorous sound;
Carved house-fronts; gables twisted, curved, and tall;
Sleepy canal, with shadowy depth profound;
Strange, gloomy court-yards; belfry; ancient wall;
Old wondrous pictures; sculpture; varied lights
In churches; the Town-hall with witching build;
Fantastic costumes; priests, nuns, scents and sights;
With dreamy places, with dull quiet fill'd;
And many a quaintness, travell'd toil requites.
Honour to Ghent! and men of old so skill'd.

That on Antwerp, too, abounds pleasantly in light and music:—

In a fair garden, that I wot of, grows
A cedar, resting gently on the green;
While up springs branch on branch, in verdant rows
Pyramidal, soft light and shade between.
Come hither! look upon this wondrous tower,
So firmly resting on its buttress'd base;
While thence, like love that leans on manly power,
The feathery spire ascends, with treelike grace.
Fret-work and pinnacle, and arch and cross,
Intercommingling wondrously and well;
And flower and crocket, effigy and boss,
Minishing upward, weave their airy spell
On eye and heart; and the still tongue hath loss
Of words, the beauty and its joy to tell.

—And so he passes on, memorializing at Brussels, Cologne, Biberich, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort, sketching worshippers in cathedrals, gamblers at their tables, ruins on the river-edge, Rhine villages and vineyards, rafts, rocks, and merry boat-companies. The tourist might do worse than put this volume among his "guide, philosopher and friend" manuals for the Rhine voyage.

The Natural History of the Tineina. Vol. III., containing *Elachista, Part I.; Tischeria, Part I.* By H. J. Stainton. (London, Van Voorst; Paris, Deyrolle; Berlin, Mittler.)—We congratulate Mr. Stainton on the appearance of his third volume, the publication of which within the present year evinces a degree of punctuality, promising well for the ultimate completion of the work within a somewhat more moderate period than we apprehended when we offered our notice of the former volumes. Of the present volume, we have only to repeat our remarks on the first and second. There is the same laborious research, the same careful description, the same neatness and clearness in the illustrations,—in which Mr. Robinson may fairly be considered to equal his clever and estimable predecessor, Wing; whose loss, in his particular department of Art, it was feared, would not readily be filled.

Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field-Club. Vol. III., Part IV. (Newcastle, Dodsworth.)—A comparison of this part with that which we noticed on a former occasion [*Athen.* No. 1492], does not, we regret to say, offer any indication of a more correct understanding of the object and utility of a field-club of naturalists. The real office of such a local association appears to us to be, the collection and dissemination of such scraps of local information on the species of indigenous animals and plants, and of the fossils of the district, as have any interest, either in themselves, or as bearing upon the great subject of geographical distribution,—or of the habits of animals, the localities of plants, or the relation of fossil remains to their geological periods,—and not as the vehicle of the republication of long treatises, even on local Natural History, which have already appeared in other and universally accessible works. Of the 110 pages of which this part consists, no less than 63 pages are occupied by two geological papers which had already been published,—one in the *Annals of Natural History*, for January, 1857, the other, communicated to the Geological Society, and printed in their *Quarterly Journal*. The unnecessary multiplication of the media through which treatises on any branch of Natural History are made public is also in itself a manifest evil, and appears to be a growing one. It inflicts on the student an exercise both of trouble and expense.

The Illustrated Historical and Picturesque Guide to Swanage and the Isle of Purbeck. With a Clear Digest of the Geology and a Minute Description of the Coast from Bournemouth Bay to White Nore. By Philip Brannon. (Poole, Sydenham; London, Longman & Co.)—For the first time, Purbeck has found a "Guide,"—and the so-called "isle" is fortunate in having such an illustrator and describer as Mr. Brannon. Geologists young and old, artists, lovers of natural history, and visitors generally, will find this book, small as it is, of very great value. Commonplace guides tell travellers that they may see things which are in sight; but Mr. Brannon goes further, and informs us of the greater wonders, that are not so clearly visible, and yet which are easy of access, under his guidance. We have often had to censure indifferent Handbooks, sorry compilations stuffed with errors and trifles. We are glad, therefore, to be able to speak in high terms of this very unpretending but very instructive work. Added thereto is a collection of views tolerably executed, and, in a separate form, a pamphlet, called 'The Capabilities of the Poole District,' only of local importance, but carefully enumerating the advantageous position of Poole for manufactures, commerce, and as a sanitary resort. This last little work is a reprint.

Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons. By William Barnes, B.D. (J. R. Smith.)—The spirit in which Mr. Barnes treats his subject will be best appreciated by perusing the following passage:—"Some of our school-books tell their readers that the Britons wore the skins of beasts, as if it were a token of great misery; but a good skin or fur coat, or robe, is no token of misery or want, either in a Russian Winter Palace, or in an English railway carriage through a snowy day. We are not bound to believe that the Britons pushed their arms through the fore-leg holes of a calf-skin, and walked with its tail trailing behind them." We agree with

the school-books in supposing that the skin coat of the Briton was not of very elaborate manufacture, nor exactly the sort of garment that would be thought becoming in the winter of 1858. Throughout this book the author, in like manner, hints at, if he does not positively assert, the happiness and elegance of Ancient British life:—"The government of the Britons was a limited monarchy of a form affording the people the greatest freedom"—"the charge of polytheism against them rests on slender grounds"—and so on. But although the author takes, as we think, *too Welsh* a view of his subject—and is, moreover, a hobby-horseman (as may be seen by perusing the chapter on the Triads, where he treats of the "threenesses of things")—yet this little book is of much value. Mr. Barnes has applied himself to the study of the British and Welsh literature, which, as he truly says, has been too often neglected by antiquaries. He has evidently thought deeply on the social and political features of British life, and he communicates his conclusions in language which is clear, concise, and forcible. The following, passage bearing on the question of the policy of destroying the Welsh language, illustrates the energy of the author, and is a favourable specimen of his style of writing:—"The death of a language, which is nothing less than the quenching the free life of a race of mankind, is a great and, one can feel, a sad event. We, the English or Anglo-Saxon race, are now, as the Celtic race have been, mighty on the earth; and who would think that the off-dying or out-quenching for ever of our race and speech from the world, would be other than a sad event; and an event great in proportion to the work which we may have wrought among men? Let us fancy that English has been displaced in these islands by the tongue of an on-coming race; and that even the English empires in Australia and New Zealand, have risen and outspent their life of thousands of years; and that the only speakers of English are at last an old man and his wife, who cherish the tongue of their forefathers, while all their younger neighbours speak the language of the dominant race. The wife dies, and the old man himself at length breathes his last prayer in the words, 'Lord, have mercy upon me,' and with those words, English dies for ever on the lips of her [*sic*] last son. So died Cornish on the lips of Dolly Pentraeth; and so, in a run of years, will the Manx language cease; and so, in time, may Welsh breathe its last in the lovely valleys of Cymru."

Mrs. Marcet's Story-Book; being a Selection from the Stories contained in her Books for Little Children. (Longman & Co.)—We need only say of this volume (which is, in fact, a reprint) that it contains some charming tales, calculated to amuse, instruct, and improve the little people who are so fortunate as to get it. Among old favourites, it contains 'The History of a Crust of Bread,' 'The Rival Friends,' 'History of a Stone,' and a long account of the Three Giants, Aquafluens, Ventosus, and Vaporifer. The moral is excellent, and the style, being Mrs. Marcet's, is, of course, suitable to tiny prattlers.

Essays on the Present Epoch: Free Opinions, Moral and Historical—[*Essais sur l'Epoque Actuelle, &c.*]. By Émile Montégut. (Barthès et Lowell.)—The French publishers, MM. Poulet, Malassis & Debrois, have re-issued in this volume a number of miscellanies contributed by M. Montégut to the periodical literature of Paris. We have, we think, met several of the essays before,—those, for instance, on the Renaissance and the Reformation,—on Italy and Piedmont,—on the Idea of an Universal Monarchy,—of Human Individuality in Modern Times. All, however, are worth preserving in a separate form. They are the fruits of much study, and of no little original and independent thought. M. Montégut is an elegant and accomplished writer, who criticizes with discretion and with candour, and whose opinions are representative of a class now largely developed among the French. The Essays, suggested by certain recent works of M. Michelet, M. Lanfrey, and M. Nicolardot, are often brilliant.

The Report for 1858 of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is, as usual, a volume of pleasant and varied interest; the concentrated statement of a missionary body numbering upwards of four hundred.—*Proselytism destructive of Christianity and Incompatible with Political Dominion* (Effingham Wilson) is a tirade against Sir John Lawrence.—Upon ecclesiastical home questions, we have two pamphlets:—*The Church, its Mission, Government, and Worship* (Trübner & Co.),—and *Thoughts on Church Matters in the Diocese of Oxford*, "by a Layman and Magistrate for that County" (Saunders & Otley.)—*The Church in Prospect*, by S. Welburn (Shaw), is a poem of hopeful prophecy.—In *The Threefold Life* (Nisbet & Co.), the Rev. Alexander Roberts, M.A., presents a series of didactic and devotional studies.—To the class of lay miscellanies literary in their scope belong *Essays*, by Geldart J. E. Riadore (Rivingtons),—and *Hollingsworth and Modern Poetry: a Critical and Explanatory Essay* (Freeman), by George Sexton, M.A.—In *The Homestead; with Observations and Reflections on the Writer's Return to his "Native" Land* (Dublin, Hardy & Sons), a very aggressive rhymer makes war upon the institutions, manners, and men of his dislike.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Bacon's Works, ed. by Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, Vol. 6, 8vo. 18s.
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Beedell's British Tariff for 1858-9, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Bell's Rest and Unrest; or, the Story of a Year, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Bohn's Illust. Library, 'Jesse's Anecdotes of Dogs, new ed.' 5s. cl.
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Nature and Human Nature, by Author of 'Sam Slick,' cr. 8vo. 5s.
Parlour Library, 'Dumas' Capt. Paul,' 2s. bds.
Porter's Christ. Prophecy, Lectures on Revelations, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Promiscuous Examiner, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Pulling's Tour in Southern Europe and the Crimea, cr. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Rainy Stories for Restless Hours, 8vo. 2s. cl.
Railway Library, 'Dumas' Half Brothers, tr. by Lawford,' 2s. bds.
Rhodes's Tents and Tent Life, post 8vo. 12s. cl.
Robertson's Sermons at Trin. Chapel, Brighton, 1 & 2 Series, 9s. each.
Sharpe's Historic Notes on Old and New Testaments, 2 ed. 7s. cl.
Southworth's Mother-in-Law, fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Statutes at Large, Vol. 24, Part 1, 21 & 22 Vict., 4to. 21s. 6d. bds.
Stories that Should be Told, square, 3s. 6d. cl.
Thacker's Courser's Annual Remembrancer, 1857-8, by Welsh, 21s.
Town Life, by the Author of 'Liverpool Life,' fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Useful Library, Holdsworth's 'Law of Wills,' fc. 8vo. 1s. bds.
Vasey's Raven Hill; or, the Danish Fort, and other Poems, 2s. 6d.
Von Andlau's Universal German Reading Book, 1st Course, 3s. 6d.
Warmington's Railroad Mismanagement, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Weiss's Song of Songs Unveiled, 12mo. 6s. cl.
Whitfield's Jesus Christ, in the Grandeur of his Mission, &c. 5s.
Widdup's Physical Constitution of the Celestial Bodies, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Wilson's Collects arranged according to their Tendency, 1s. 6d. cl.
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, new ed. by Leighton, Vol. 17, 1s. 6d.
World at Home, 8vo. 2s. cl.
Yorke's The Mother, and other Poems, 8vo. 3s. cl.

American Importations.

Agnes, a Novel, by Author of 'Ida May,' cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Baynes's Essays in Biography, &c. 2nd Series, cr. 8vo. 8s. cl.
Brandon; or, One Hundred Years Ago, by Tiffany, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Ernestin; or, the Heart's Longing, cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Hoyt's Sketches of Life and Landscape, 12mo. 6s. cl.
Johnson's Peasant Life in Germany, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Maurice's (K. N.) Pepper and other Condiments, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Silloway's Text Book of Modern Carpentry, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Southworth's The Twin Sisters, cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A new and important feature has just been added to the public galleries of the British Museum. Some of the rarest and choicest treasures of that jealously guarded corner of our public institution, called the Print-Room, have within the last week been arranged on screens in the lightest and most central part of the King's Library. In this same apartment cases of the rarest and most instructive books and manuscripts have long been exposed to public gaze, and may be said to have appropriately led the way for the novelties we now have to record. No officer in the great establishment of the British Museum has worked more zealously or efficiently as head of a department than Mr. Carpenter, and no one, from the very nature of the Print Room's contents, could be so little appreciated by the public. From the period that he succeeded M. Josi as Keeper of the Prints and Original Drawings, it seems to have been his constant aim to increase the collection according to best opportunities, without bias, and to raise the importance of his domain both in the estimation of the Trustees and of connoisseurs generally. In one of these points some years ago, he so far succeeded as to induce the Trustees to erect a gallery for the express purpose of displaying the choicest contents of his room, always, until then, locked up in books and portfolios. Scarcely had the walls attained their proper height when the gallery was of necessity devoted to another purpose. The sudden influx of sculptures from Nineveh, and their certain popularity induced the Trustees to assign this space to them, parallel in extent with the western division of the Egyptian Gallery, leading out of the Phigaleian Saloon.

From that time to the present the Keeper of the Prints had no further scope for display, and even now the eight screens and four cases afford but a poor substitute for the clear, flat walls and floods of light in the gallery as originally intended. We should, however, welcome the present step as an actual start, and we feel convinced that when the public has *once* tasted the wholesome food, a greater supply must follow. Even this limited extent suffices Mr. Carpenter to exhibit his judgment both in the selection and arrangement of his materials. The system of juxtaposition of the leading schools of Germany and Italy has been adopted, as in the Gallery of Ancient Masters in the Manchester Exhibition. British Museum engravings are arranged by the Keeper in two rows or strata. The upper one, from the dawn of the art to the sixteenth century, is Italian,—the lower German, and, as far as we have examined, the dates between them seem very closely to correspond. As German workmanship was, from the earliest times, finer, sweeter, and more delicate than the Italian, these works have been judiciously placed nearest to the eye. Much labelling and ticketing of names and dates has still to come,—but it is our welcome duty to record the innovation without delay, and we feel satisfied that a more extended application for leave to explore the recesses of the print-room will be the result. A Catalogue of this selection is being prepared, to correspond with Mr. Panizzi's Penny Catalogue of the rarest books, and will be sold at half that price. The end cases are not actually there yet, but they are in course of preparation, and will contain some of the rarest and most precious Nielli, and earliest impressions connected with Maso Finniguerra and the origin of engraving. Original drawings of the French, English, and Spanish schools, and also chiar-oscuro, or wood-block printing of Italy and Germany, have yet to be added. The extensive field of wood-engraving to imitate pen-and-ink drawings, from the rude block-books to Dürer and the Venetians, will certainly be popular.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Prince Consort has given 10*l.* towards the subscription in course of being raised by Mr. Thomas Sutton, editor of 'Photographic Notes,' Jersey, to enable Mr. Pouncy, of Dorchester, to publish his process of photographic printing.

Baron de Rothschild has presented the City of London School with a scholarship of 60*l.* a year in remembrance of the long struggle in the City for the emancipation of Jews from their last civil disabilities. The General Commemoration Fund has reached 2,400*l.* One of the scholarships to be founded by means of this fund will be given to University College.

Next Saturday, November the 6th, the clerks of the General Post-office will hold a meeting of their friends and advisers, to consider Proposals for establishing a Post-office Library and Literary Association. Such a movement commands respect. The Great Western Railway has its institution—well managed, well attended, and successful—why not the Post-office?

With the earliest of the Chrysanthemums come the earliest of the Christmas poets. Messrs. Rout-

ledge lead this year with a beautiful impression of Wordsworth, the poems choicely selected by Mr. Willmott, whose summer time in the country is spent among flowers of speech as well as among heather and harebells,—the illustrations, one hundred in number, supplied by the fertile fingers of Messrs. Birket Foster, J. Wolf, and John Gilbert. Such lake-sceneries as we have here! Coniston and Windermere—now slumberous in the soft sunshine, now tossed by the north wind, now melting in the evening glare—here flecked with cloudlet-shadows, there black with coming storms,—but in all aspects and moods of nature tender and strong, emotional and English, as the poetry they interpret and adorn! And then what by-paths of beauty you are here brought home to—what green glens, and picturesque homesteads, and lonely sheep-tracks peopled by gentle shepherds,—what solemn churchyards and silent yews, and rugged mountain peaks, and merry waterfalls, and rustic stiles, which are themselves poems! To look at them brings back the summer days. You long to lie under these gnarled beeches, to throw pebbles into that brook, to muse on yon hill-top in the air of noon, to watch that ship wear out of sight on the calm sea, to count the pleasant moments ere yon sun will drop behind the fiery tops of the pine wood. Surely this is a rare power. Mr. Foster is a magician. His landscapes carry you in fancy from the last days of a London October, from which, thank Heaven! the gold of autumn is not yet wholly gone, into his own fairy lands, where he can have May and August, storm and tranquillity, at his will. Mr. Gilbert is scarcely less happy with his knights and dames and forsaken maidens and philosophical beggars—only that they seem a touch more chivalrous and artificial than the verse they travel with. Mr. Gilbert must be graceful and Cellini-esque, and his embroidery of fancy is not always in the plain spirit of his author. Yet, take this volume altogether, with its chaste selections and artistic beauties, it is a memorial and a delight of which all true lovers of the Poet may be proud.

Among the deaths of the week is recorded that of Dr. H. M. Hughes, author of 'A Clinical Introduction to the Practice of Auscultation.'

The Palæontographical Society report continued growth and success. The number of members is 721. The volume for 1856 is in the binder's hands. The works for 1857 are in an advanced state:—The list of Monographs comprising British Fossil Reptiles, by Prof. Owen, 10 plates; Fossil Bryozoa and Polyzoa of the Crag Formation, by Prof. Busk, about 18 plates; Fossil Carboniferous Brachiopoda of Great Britain, by Mr. Davidson, 8 plates, and Fossil British Oolite Echinodermata, by Dr. Wright, 14 plates. The following Monagraphs are in preparation for the volume of the year 1858:—Fossil Reptilia of Great Britain, Part 9, by Prof. Owen, —British Carboniferous Brachiopoda, by Mr. Davidson,—Fossil Shells of the Chalk, by Mr. Lucas Barrett,—British Fossil Echinodermata, Part 4, by Dr. Wright, Eocene Mollusca, Part 4, by Mr. F. E. Edwards,—British Fossil Crustacea, Part 2, by Prof. Bell.

A lady, who is also a play-goer, wishes to record her opinions on the production of 'The Red Vial,'—and we allow her to do as she desires:—"In the first place," she says, "I declare my conviction that 'The Red Vial' would have made a more favourable impression had the characters of the two principal personages been reversed—had the man been evil and the woman good. To make woman the sole representative of crime, and such crime as marks the inconsistent character of the Widow Bergmann, is, I honestly believe, alike untrue to nature and repulsive to the feelings of an audience. I own that I am unable to write down in good set phrases why this is (I know very well there have been many wicked women), still when I say that I feel it is so, I am persuaded my sentiments would find an echo in the feelings of any English audience before whom the piece might be brought. Secondly, although I know it will be esteemed a sort of petty treason to question the absolute perfection of Mr. Robson's acting, I am going to do so. He is too thoroughly the '*enfant gâté*' of the play-going public to be injured in their estimation, and he may therefore submit to a tiny dose of honest fault-finding, however unpalatable, just to tone down the sweetness of the unqualified praise so frequently bestowed on him. Well then, in my opinion, Mr. Robson makes a mistake in the character of Hans Grimm—he does too much; less elaborated, his acting would be far more effective. The joyous lighting up of his features with ineffable happiness when addressed by his beloved master—his piteous horror and grief at the false accusation brought against him—the wild shriek of madness forcibly suppressed—all these are fine; but the horrible contortions and grimaces so frequently employed are, I must think, in bad taste, and recall far too strongly the imaginary agonies of Prince Richcraft and the burlesque lunacy of Masaniello. As for Mrs. Stirling, 'the whole press has risen at her,'—that is, all who have mentioned the acting at all, and I can but echo their well-bestowed praises, but I not the less dislike the part, and wish that the characters had been reversed for the sake alike of author and actors. Had Robson enacted the part of the trusted and guilty clerk, led from error into crime by the absorbing feeling of parental love, much that is utterly unnatural and revolting to womanly perceptions in the character of the housekeeper would have seemed natural in him; while with a feminine version of his part, entrusted to the exquisite taste of Mrs. Stirling, the piece retaining equal interest, would have been shorn of half its horrors, and probably have earned another sentence instead of that which several critics have passed on it—of being 'the most brilliant failure of the day.' In such a part as I have alluded to, the strong tragic power which Mr. Robson really possesses would have had full scope, while he would have escaped the temptation to indulge in his dangerous turn for 'mopping and mowing,' or as children call it 'making faces.' Madness is a perilous element to introduce so very prominently in a drama presented before a refined and intellectual audience; all the tact and delicacy, all the grace and refinement of Mrs. Stirling herself would have been needed to carry out thoroughly the author's conception of this part without offending the taste of that at the Olympic,—but she would have succeeded, while the madness of poor little Hans, whenever displayed, is alternately interesting, repulsive, and ludicrous. I do not consider this the fault of Mr. Robson, setting aside the face-making; I only look upon it as a confirmation of my opinion that the parts should have been reversed. I much doubt if anything Mr. Robson can do will ever make the part of Hans Grimm *thoroughly* successful,—for I believe the greater part of most audiences will always obstinately refuse to see pathos or poetry in a madness that comes before them throughout the piece in a brown coat and grey worsted stockings. Although I have all possible inclination to say very much more, I fear I have already gone as far as even the privileges of my sex can justify—so I break off.

Yours, &c.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN."

Some gentlemen residing at the east end of London are about to found a Polytechnic Institution in Whitechapel. The chief features will correspond to those of the popular establishment in Langham Place. Mr. J. B. Bryson is the lessee and director.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers announce sixty-three subjects for premiums in the ensuing session. They begin with the embankment of the Thames, and go through a long series of public works down to electric cables, and the memoirs of eminent engineers.

We hear from Hamburg:—The mysterious phenomena of superstition, which have ever been peculiar to the Scandinavian countries, as a thousand examples in history may prove, seem to rise again, and to glare mockingly in the face of the nineteenth century. A strange and gloomy tale is reported from the Swedish valley countries (*Dalarne*). The prebendary, Dr. Hvasser, in Leksand, has received orders from his Chapter to inquire into the superstition and witchcraft-nuisance at Gagnef and Mokfjärds Annexen, in the Swedish valleys. The old Blakulla Journeys have risen from their centenary grave, and begin to haunt again the Dalar-neighbourhood. Again the charmed horn is seized, and with the swiftness of lightning the Journey goes up the church-steeple, and from there to a mysterious place, where an alliance is made with the Prince of Darkness, who, with a pen dipped in the blood of the little finger, writes the name of the poor wretch into his book,—exactly as at the time when much less was sufficient to cause one to be burnt alive. Yet there is some difference. Blakulla (the Brocken or Blocksberg in the Harz Mountains) is not named; the place in question is called Josephsdal, near Stockholm! The Journey is performed in the following way:—the child that is to go on it is first transformed, inside the room, into a worm; as such creeps out of a hole of the window, then takes the shape of a magpie, and then turns at last into a child again. Now it mounts up the church-steeple on a calf's or cow's skin. But here we have a variation again from the old practice, which was, to scrape some metal from the bells, repeating at the same time these words,—"May my soul never come into God's kingdom before this metal is joined with the bell again." The children now-a-days content themselves with taking some flour to Josephsdal for the preparation of the "Welling," a mysterious dish eaten at the banquet. Satan is there, called Nors or Norsgubbe (Gubbe meaning the Old One). He is said to wear shaggy boots, which he sometimes, when the scene becomes more animated, flings from his legs. With the exception of a few women, it is especially children who must talk of their journeys to Josephsdal, and of their alliance with Norsgubbe. The greatest part of the children in the parish of Mokfjärds Annexen (from 50 to 100 in number) has caught this strange disease of the mind, and some give a minute account of a great many queer circumstances of their journey, and the banquet at Josephsdal. Yet these uncouth fancies do not seem to affect in the least the health of the children; they are well, and seem perfectly happy. Not so the parents, who are in a state of deep despondency at the thought of their children having thus fallen into the clutches of Satan. Those children who are innocent of these horrible illusions, but who have been denounced by the others, nevertheless, as travelling companions, are tormented and tortured by their benighted parents to extort confession. Thus, for instance, a little boy, Grabo Pehr, who has several times been at Josephsdal, denounces a little girl to her mother, as having been with him at Josephsdal, and, in order to give strength to his assertions, he tells the superstitious mother that at the banquet some of the warm "Welling" had been spattered into her daughter's face, and that this was the reason why her open wound would not heal. The child, in fact, had a bad wound close to her eye, which remained sore and swelling, thus, apparently, confirming the boy's accusation in the frightened mother's mind. However, the poor child knew of no Josephsdal, and no warm "Welling," and, consequently, could not be brought to confess. Fortunately, the excitement among the children has now begun to subside in the "Dalarne," and, it is to be hoped, will soon be over altogether in that neighbourhood. But, as in the case of other epidemic diseases, this psychical disorder seems to spread, and symptoms have shown themselves in the neighbouring parishes. The dejection of the elder part of the inhabitants seems still very great; a gloomy cloud has spread over the face of the country, and it may not pass over so soon from the minds of the afflicted parents.

THE DERBY DAY.—FRITH'S GREAT PICTURE is NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S Establishment, No. 79, Cornhill, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission, 1s. each person.—79, Cornhill.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the Contributions of British Artists, IS NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross.—The Season will terminate on Saturday Evening, and the Last Afternoon Performance on Saturday, November 8, at Three.—Every Evening at Eight.—Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.—New LECTURE by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT as applied to PHOTOGRAPHY, practically illustrated by Moule's Patent Apparatus. —NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with DIORAMIC EFFECTS, illustrating the FOREST WILDS of the NEW WORLD, from the original Drawings of G. HARVEY, Esq.—LECTURE, by Mr. KING, on the MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of the ATMOSPHERE.—On Tuesday Evening, the 2nd of November, at Eight, Mr. J. A. WILLIAMS, assisted by Miss ANNIE EFFY, will commence his Series of MUSICAL SKETCHES of POPULAR COMPOSERS, introducing some of Mr. J. PARRY'S BUFFO SONGS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Tichbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket. Open Daily (for Gentlemen only).—Lectures by Dr. Sexton at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of twelve stamps.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Entomological, 8.
— British Architects, 8.
TUES. Photographic, 8.
WED. Geological, 8.—'On some Natural Pits in the Tertiary Sands of Dorsetshire,' by the Rev. O. Fisher.—'On some Points in the Geology of South Africa,' by Dr. Rubidge.—'On some Fossils from South Africa,' by Mr. Stow.—'On some of the Siliceous Nodules of the Chalk,' by Mr. Wetherell.
THURS. Philological, 8.
— Linnean, 8.—'Notes on British Botany,' by Mr. Bentham.

SCIENCE

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

TUESDAY.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

'On some of the Difficulties in Testing Submarine Cables,' by Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE.—Among the many difficulties experienced in the use of long submarine lines of telegraph, the process of testing for a fault constitutes not the least. To ascertain the actual amount of loss of current upon any given length of cable as compared with the whole battery force employed, is an easy process; but to determine by any examination made at one end—first, the existence of a fault; secondly, its degree or nature; and, lastly, its position or distance from the operator—may be at times one of the most difficult problems in electro-telegraphic research. The length of the line under examination of course must materially influence the question; for it must be obvious that anything short of absolute perfection in each mile length, or at each joint when multiplied by 2,000 or 2,500, would give in the aggregate a most striking and almost startling amount of loss. It is this, perhaps, which introduces one of the most embarrassing features; for you are searching for a fault the evidences of which are surrounded and masked by the aggregate effect of myriads of minute microscopic and unavoidable imperfections in the material of which the insulating medium consists. This unavoidable loss necessarily enters as a disturbing element into all the results, and its amount varies with the temperature to which the cable is exposed. The occurrence of a slight fault at a considerable distance will hardly make an appreciable difference in the amount of loss, while the same amount of injury close at hand may most readily be mistaken for a serious fault at a distance;—to which, indeed, some of the evidences bear the strongest possible resemblance. It admits of demonstration experimentally, that a single mile of cable in which a "variable" fault exists capable of accurate graduation by water resistance, can be made to assume all the features presented by a serious fault at any required distance; the features, that is, as recognized in the more usual methods of testing by "resistance." I would not be supposed to underrate for a moment the real value of this mode of search and examination; but there are conditions when I believe that the indications derived from it may lead to the formation of most erroneous opinions,—opinions which might wisely be guided and corrected by an appeal to another standard. I will endeavour to make this difficulty evident by reference to a diagram in its simplest form. We have here a cable of 100 miles in length; test it, and you find its insulation as perfect as may be; now, connect the distant end to earth; test again, and we have "earth" with a resistance equal to 100 miles—taking the mile, if you will, as unity. Change once again, by disconnecting the further end from the earth, and by inserting instead at every mile a very minute fault—say a wetted thread or very fine resisting wire of less than one-hundreth the conducting power of the cable—anything, in fact, so that the aggregate of their resistances or conductivity, together with the cable itself, shall equal the resistance in the previous experiment,—you again have "earth" with a resistance equivalent to 100 miles. It will be found impossible, by the use of the mere resistance tests, to distinguish between these two conditions of experiment. It is under such circumstances that appeal may with advantage be made to another mode of testing, less frequently used, and of course known and introduced only since the discovery of gutta percha: I mean the mode of ascertaining the state of insulation by examining the capabilities of the cable to retain and give back a charge communicated to it—viewing it, in fact, in its special inductive function. It will be found that the many minute points of defect spread over the line diminish the Leyden-jar effect materially, by affording so many points of escape for the current; the defect at the distant end, on the other hand, allows the whole length of 100 miles to be charged up to a certain degree, and on disconnecting the home end from the battery, and instantly passing the discharge from it through any suitable instrument to earth, you receive and may measure the amount thus drawn from one-half the length of cable, the remainder having discharged itself through the fault at the other end. On the occurrence of the accident to the Atlantic Cable last year, when nearly 400 miles were lost, I confirmed my resistance tests by an appeal to this mode of examination before I ventured to state my opinion that the end was either lost or its insulation entirely destroyed at that distance. The unfortunate casualty to our cable of the present year was examined by me in this manner, though necessarily very hastily. Sufficient evidence, however, presented itself to satisfy me of the existence of loss upon the cable close at home, at the very time that resistance experiments had determined its site at 600 miles' distance. The matter was put to the test practically by raising the end of the cable in the harbour; and upon little more than half a mile of it there was found to be more loss than I allowed to pass if detected by the use of equal battery power in a hundred miles at the Gutta Percha Works during the process of its manufacture. On that occasion I expressed the opinion that the fault was but partially removed, and that "there was still more to come out." I have seen no reason to alter that opinion.

'On a Danger attending the Use of Red and Green Signal Lights at Sea,' by Prof. G. WILSON.—This was a most valuable practical paper; it commenced by stating the Admiralty regulations, that "1. All sea-going vessels, when under way, or being towed, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit a *green light* on the starboard side and a *red light* on the port side of the vessel. 2. The coloured lights shall be fixed wherever it is practicable, so as to exhibit them, and shall be fitted with in-board screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent the lights being seen across the bow." The author then went on to show that these regulations, which would effectually secure the object intended in most cases, would be most dangerous should a seaman be put to steer or look out who had that peculiar kind of blindness of which he had encountered many instances of not being able to distinguish red light from green. The statistics of the colour blind is defective, not including females; but there is reason to think that not less than 1 in 20 is defective in this respect, and of the markedly colour blind not less than 1 in 50 males are so. Out of 1,154 persons, including students, soldiers, and policemen, examined by the author, 1 in 55 were markedly colour blind,—*i. e.*, entirely unable to distinguish the colours red, brown, green, and blue. The author suggests two remedies:—1. A change of the system itself, which in its details must be left to nautical men. 2. An examination of all masters, mates, and pilots in the merchant service as to their power of distinguishing coloured lights within the limits of vision, and rigorously excluding those who could not, and excluding from the Royal Navy all above the rank of sailors who are colour blind.

'On Moon Blindness,' by Sir G. ROBINSON.—Sir G. Robinson gave several instances of his men who had slept on deck exposed to the moonbeams being so blind on landing that they had to be led by the hand. Also the sailors were in the habit of waking up the soldiers who attempted to sleep on deck, and warning them that they would be blinded.

'On a New Kind of Dial, with a Model,' by Mr. W. CARLILE.

'A Hand Heliostat, for the Purpose of flashing Sun Signals, from on board Ship or on Land, in Sunny Climates,' by Mr. F. GALTON.—A flash of sunlight from a looking-glass, of a few inches in the side, can be seen further than any terrestrial object whatever; and the instrument about to be described shows how this remarkable power may be utilized for the purposes of telegraphy. Heliostats are used in all Government surveys, and their power is well known in penetrating haze, and their utility in requiring no "sky line." They were also habitually employed by the Russians for telegraphy during the Crimean War. But all heliostats that have been hitherto used have been fixtures of large dimensions; commonly, a shaded screen, with an aperture in it, was placed at many yards from the signaller, who stationed himself in such a way that when he could see the play of his flash about the hole in the screen, he might be sure that some of the rays which passed through the aperture would be visible at the distant station. At other times, a polished ring was used for the same purpose as the screen, but the principle was the same. The present instrument dispenses with all fixture,—it is more portable than a ship's telescope and as manageable as a ship's quadrant, and may be made by a carpenter for 4*s.*, if he possesses a convex spectacle lens of short focus and a piece of good looking-glass. The looking-glass attached to the heliostat is about 3 inches by 4½ inches, and therefore capable of being seen at distances, which may be calculated from the fact, that a mirror 1 inch square is perfectly visible, in average sunny weather, at the distance of 8 miles, and that it shows as a brilliant and glistening star at 2 miles. Before describing its principle and action, it will be necessary to explain clearly the peculiar characteristic of the reflexion of the sun's rays from a mirror. If, for instance, we take a small square looking-glass and throw its flash upon a wall, 2 or 3 feet off, the shape of the flash will be little different from that of the mirror itself, seen in perspective; but, if we direct it on an object, 3 or 4 yards off, the angles of the flash will appear decidedly rounded; at 20 or 30 paces, it will appear fairly circular; and, if we can manage to see it at 50 or 100 yards (which can only be effected by selecting some object to throw it on that is naturally of a light colour, but lying under a dark shade) it will appear like a mock sun, of identically the same shape and size as the sun itself; and for all greater distances, the appearance remains the same. That is to say, whatever may be the shape or size of the mirror, and whatever the irregularity of the distant objects on which the flash happens to be thrown, the shape and size of that flash, if it could be seen by the signaller, would always appear to him as exactly that of sun. In fact, the flash forms a cone of light, at the blunted apex of which are the mirror and the signaller's eye, and whose vertical angle equals that of the sun's angular diameter. Whoever is covered by the flash sees the mirror, like a small fragment of the sun itself, held in the hand of the observer,—and the larger the mirror, compared to the distance, the larger and the more dazzling does it appear. Now, the hand heliostat provides a bright appearance of the sun, which, when the instrument is adjusted and looked through, overlays the exact area which is covered by the flash of the mirror, which is attached to its side. It is a perfect substitute for that mock sun which we can see at 50 or 100 paces distant, but which becomes too faint to be traced much further. All we have to do, when we wish to send a flash to a distant object, is to make that image of the sun overlay the object, just as may be done in rough sextant observations. The principle of the instrument is extremely simple. A convex lens, of any focal distance (5 inches is convenient), has a small screen attached

to it, whose surface is at its focal distance. The mirror is so placed that a small portion of its flash impinges upon one end of the lens. The signaller's eye looks partly through the other end of the lens, and partly free of it. Now the rays from any one point of the sun's surface are converged by the upper part of the lens to a bright point on the screen; and those rays which radiate from that point and impinge on the lower end of the lens are brought back by means of it to a state of parallelism with the rays that originally left the mirror. Consequently, the signaller's eye sees the bright spot in the precise direction of the vanishing point of the mirror's flash, and he can, by looking partly to the side of the lens, refer it to some particular spot in the distant landscape. But what is true for any one point on the sun's disc is true for every point, and, accordingly, we obtain a bright disc upon the screen, which appears of exactly the same shape and size as the sun itself, and necessarily overlays the exact area covered by the flash of the mirror. It is scarcely possible to describe the instruments that were submitted to the Association without drawings. They consisted of a tube of wood 15 inches long, and with an eye-hole at one end; a mirror turned on an axis at right angles to the tube; and, in front of the mirror, a slip was cut away from the side of the tube, and the lens was inserted athwart the cut-out part. Part of the lens projected within the tube, and part outside of it and in front of the mirror. The screen was placed at the further end of the cut-out part, and an envelope protected the whole from injury. A slide in front of the lens regulated the amount of light thrown on it, and toned the image to the required degree of brightness. The addition of a telescope was not found practically useful. Neither was that of a second mirror, for double reflection, to meet the difficulty of sending signals when the sun was behind the back of the signaller. It is not difficult to signal within 12 degrees of the point opposite to the sun, and it is possible to do so within 7 degrees. The looking-glass should be of the very best plate-glass, and it ought to have its sides truly parallel, else there will be a confusion of images and an irregularity in the flash. Letters are conveyed by treble groups of flashes, each of which groups consists of one, two, or three flashes, as the case may be. The author detailed the experiments he had made with the help of an assistant, and trusted that a full trial of the instrument at sea would be made by the authorities of the Navy, with a view of determining whether it should not be accepted by them as a subsidiary signalling instrument throughout Her Majesty's Service. One of the hand heliostats has been sent to the United Service Institution, in Whitehall Place, together with a more detailed explanation.

'On a New Construction of Standard Portable Mountain Barometers,' by Mr. G. J. Symons.—The author showed the instrument, which was very portable and easily set up. He said it was, when packed, only 4¼ lb. weight, and that he could by it measure considerable heights to within 2 feet, as he ascertained, and under favourable circumstances to within 18. He could not show, and did not explain, how the cistern was screwed up to make it portable.

'On a New, Cheap, and Permanent Process in Photography,' by Mr. W. M'Craw.—"I now set myself to repeat in writing the mode I use for producing the specimens which attracted your notice to-day, of permanent photographic prints, produced without either silver, gold, or the noxious hyposulphite of soda. I need not expatiate to you upon the advantages of such a process. It is, indeed, felt to be the great photographic desideratum wherever photography is practised—and that is nearly all over the world—particularly by the conscientious photographer and the considerate collector of photographs. The labours of the Committee appointed by the Photographic Society of London, to inquire into the cause of the fading of photographs after a lapse of two years, have only amounted to this: that photographs of a certain kind have all faded; and that some of those of the kind that have stood best have unaccountably faded,—the sad presumption being, that in time all photographs produced in the usual way, by the means of chloride of silver, and fixed (as it is called) by hyposulphite of soda, will perish. These considerations, and the fact of a prize being offered by a French nobleman for the discovery of a process for printing photographs in carbon, set me to experiment in that direction. But my experiments with carbon and various pigments led me to think that no material applied mechanically, or that could not be made to take the shape of a dye or chemical solution, would ever give results with the exquisite half-tints of the present beautiful but perishable process. The photographic properties of bichromate of potass were pointed out by Mungo Poutou twenty years ago, giving photographs of a pale tawny colour. A piece of paper is washed over with the saturated solution of the bichromate, and when dried in the dark is of a bright yellow colour, and very sensitive to light. If a negative photograph, or a piece of lace or a leaf, be placed over the prepared paper, and put in sunshine, in a few minutes a perfect impression of the object is obtained. The light darkens the colour of the bichromate, and renders it insoluble in water, while the yellow colour washes out from the parts protected from the light by the lace or leaf, or negative photograph, as the case may be. But pictures of this kind have little or no practical value; for although the lights are good enough, the deep black shadows are only represented by a tawny shade. Some eighteen months ago a process was patented for deepening these photographs by treating them with gallic acid and a salt of iron, which went by the name of 'Sella's process.' I tried this process at the time according to the specification of the patent, but failed to make one satisfactory specimen. They wanted everything that a good photograph should have,—pure lights, clear half-tints, and deep shadows,—and as I found that others had not been more successful, I abandoned my experiments. But in the course of further experiments, a year afterwards, with carbon, I was struck with the fact, that a drop of a solution of bichromate of potass allowed to fall on a piece of white paper and afterwards dried and exposed to the sun, when washed with a solution of proto-sulphate of iron, and then with gallic acid, while the spot became perfectly black, the surrounding white paper was unaffected by the liquids. Knowing the photographic properties of the bichromate already described, I believed that this might be the foundation of a good photographic process; and that if the bichromate could be kept from penetrating the pores of the paper, by being kept on its surface, the defects of Sella's process might be avoided. With this view, I began by filling the pores of the paper with albumen, and then to render it insoluble, immersing the paper in ether. This, however, did not answer. But as it would be tedious to detail all the pains I took to discover what would not do, and to find in what proportions and in what order the right materials could be best applied, I will briefly give the formula which I have adopted, and by which the specimens alluded to were produced:—First, take the white of eggs, and add 25 per cent. of a saturated solution of common salt (to be well beat up and allowed to subside); float the paper on the albumen for thirty seconds, and hang up to dry. Secondly, make a saturated solution of bichromate of potass, to which has been added 25 per cent. of Beaufoy's acetic acid. Float the paper on this solution for an instant, and when dry it is fit for use. This must be done in the dark room. Thirdly, expose under a negative, in a pressure frame, in the ordinary manner, until the picture is sufficiently printed in all its details,—but not over-printed, as is usual with the old process. This requires not more than half the ordinary time. Fourthly, immerse the pictures in a vessel of water in the darkened room, —the undecomposed bichromate and albumen then readily leaves the lights and half-tints of the picture. Change the water frequently, until it comes from the prints pure and clear. Fifthly, immerse the picture now in a saturated solution of protosulphate of iron in cold water for five minutes, and again rinse well in water. Sixthly, immerse the pictures again in a saturated solution of gallic acid in cold water, and the colour will immediately begin to change to a fine purple black. Allow the pictures to remain in this until the deep shadows show no appearance of the yellow bichromate; repeat the rinsing. Seventhly, immerse, finally, in the following mixture:—Pyrogallic acid, two grains; water, one ounce; Beaufoy's acetic acid, one ounce; saturated solution of acetate of lead, two drams. This mixture brightens up the pictures marvellously, restoring the lights that may have been partially lost in the previous parts of the process, deepening the shadows, and bringing out the detail; rinse, finally, in water, and the pictures are complete when dried and mounted. The advantages of this process may be briefly stated as follows:—First, as to its economy. Bichromate of potass, at 2*d.* per ounce, is substituted for nitrate of silver at 5*s.* per ounce. Secondly, photographs in this way can be produced with greater rapidity than by the old mode. Thirdly, the pictures being composed of the same materials which form the constituent parts of writing ink, it may be fairly inferred that they will last as long as the paper upon which they are printed."—A beautiful photograph of Sir Walter Scott's monument, obtained by this process, was exhibited in the Section.

The Secretary then exhibited a simple Stereoscope, with photograph views to match it.

WEDNESDAY.

A memoir, 'On Electro-Magnetism,' by Mr. C. L. Draper, was the first on the list; but Mr. Draper was not present, nor had the memoir been furnished to the Secretaries. It was therefore passed over,—as were also, for a similar reason, 'The Exhibition of Apparatus showing the Correlation of Forces,' and 'Exhibition of Heating Effects, by Mechanical Operations, on a peculiar Form of Antimony,' by Mr. George Gore.

'On an Optical Instrument, constructed by Prof. Petzval, of Vienna,' in a Letter from Paul Pretsch to Sir David Brewster.

Mr. F. Osler exhibited and described the Construction of a Portable Self-Registering Anemometer for recording the Direction and Amount of Horizontal Motion of the Air.

'Observations made at Keyham on the Varying Velocities of Successive Signals in the Atlantic Cable,' by Mr. Wildman Whitehouse.—The author described a peculiar embarrassment arising from the different rates at which, under some circumstances, successive signals travelled through the cable, some overtaking or encroaching upon those which had preceded them. This was traced to the condition of the cable immediately preceding such signal, and the difficulty was met and effectually removed by the adoption of a system of antecedent compensation.

'A few Thoughts on the Size of Conductors for Submarine Circuits,' by Mr. Wildman Whitehouse. — Admitting that, for overground telegraphs, the size of the conductor need be limited only by considerations of convenience or expense — and could not, electrically speaking, be too large—the author alluded to the widely different conditions which obtained in submarine conductors, where the loss by induction alone could be shown, under some circumstances, to consume a very large proportion of the whole force employed. He adduced some experiments in which the use of additional insulated conductors as parallel circuits, though of course lessening the resistance to continuous currents, yet largely augmented the retardation observed upon every signal and actually diminished their force. He further stated his opinion, that "the induction to which submarine conductors are necessarily subjected removes this question from the sole operation of those simple laws which regulate the usages of other conductors, and introduces a new element into the calculation, the value and force of which I do not anywhere find fully recognized."

'Effect of Temperature upon the Insulating Power of Gutta Percha,' by Mr. Wildman Whitehouse.—A series of carefully-noted observations, with diagram, showing that the same length of cable which at 40° Fahr. gave one and a half degree of deflection by its leakage, at 74° Fahr. gave loss to the amount of seventy and a half degrees deflection upon the same instrument. This loss was transient, and ceased altogether on the fall of temperature at night, to return again with its rise the following day.

'Can a suitable Insulating Material be found possessing a Lower Specific Inductive Capacity than Gutta Percha?' by Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE.—Attention was called to this as a means of diminishing the retardation in submarine lines, and a reference made to the use of a compound or adjunct, of great value, recently introduced by the Gutta Percha Company.

'A brief Description of the Instruments employed on the Opening of the Atlantic Cable,' by Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE.

'On Dr. Whewell's Views respecting the Nature and Value of Mathematical Definitions,' by Mr. J. POPE HENNESSY, of the Inner Temple.

The PRESIDENT then adjourned the Section to the Aberdeen Meeting, remarking that, although at the opening of the Section he had stated that the subjects they discussed were generally of so abstruse a character as not to attract large audiences, yet he was happy to see that the room had from the first day been too small to give full accommodation to the numbers crowding into it, and that the interest was sustained until the close of this the last meeting.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

'On the Discovery of Strata of supposed Permian Age, in the Interior of North America, by Mr. Meek and other American Geologists,' by Prof. ROGERS.

'On Yorkshire Fossils,' by Mr. CHARLESWORTH (York).—After making some general observations upon the extreme difficulty of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion with respect to the determination of species as distinct from varieties, Mr. Charlesworth said that the beautiful fossil sponges found in the chalk near Flambro' Head presented an almost endless diversity of form; and although Prof. Phillips and other geologists had classed these forms as entitled to specific distinction, he (Mr. Charlesworth) had long since come to the conclusion, that nearly the whole of them might be referred to one species. In illustration of this view, specimens were exhibited to the Section, in which what have been regarded as widely differing species were given off from the same stalk. This communication was illustrated by a series of most beautiful fossil sponges from the cabinet of Miss Walker, of Sand-Hutton, near York, some of which had previously been shown at the first *soirée* at the Town Hall.

'Observations on the Arrangements of the Small Stones on certain Bare Levels in Northern Localities,' by the Rev. J. WOLLEY, Jun.

'On Photographs of the Rowley Rag Quarry at Ponk Hill at Walsall,' by Mr. W. MATTHEWS.

'On Volcanoes of Central Asia, commencing with the Baikal, in Oriental Siberia, and extending into Mengalid and Chinese Tartary,' by Mr. T. W. ATKINSON.

'On some Molecular Phenomena produced by the Action of Acids on Hydrous Magnesian Rocks, &c.,' by M. ALPHONSE GAGES.

TUESDAY.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

The Section commenced to-day by the production of one of those Reports which render the labours of the Association so valuable in relation to science. At the Glasgow Meeting in 1855 it was suggested by Prof. Balfour that it would be very desirable to obtain accurate information relative to the species of plants and animals which furnish the articles of commerce, and the extent to which the demand on each is carried. This was followed by the appointment of gentlemen at Liverpool and Glasgow to report on the animal and vegetable products imported into those cities. At the last meeting a very valuable Report was produced, by Mr. Archer, on the imports into Liverpool, and published in detail in the last volume of the *Transactions* of the Association. On this occasion a report was brought up from Messrs Connell and Keddie, on the animal, vegetable and mineral substances imported from foreign countries into the Clyde. This report was very voluminous, and of course not read in detail to the Section, but Dr. Lankester called attention to the importance of such returns, as, although the Government in the Board of Trade "Returns" gave the bulk of imports, yet little or no attempt was made at describing their sources or nature. In this way valuable products were imported without the slightest intimation of their nature or value under some general head, as "Drugs," or "Articles not otherwise enumerated," in the official returns. The publication of these reports would draw especial attention to the source of each article, and thus enable those interested in their use or consumption to ascertain where they may be most easily obtained and in the largest quantities. Several instances were quoted of valuable substances lying for years in our bonding warehouses from the want of a knowledge on the part of those engaged in their importation of their nature or value. Such returns showed the great national value of such Museums as those now established at Kew, South Kensington, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Dublin, where the products of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms used in the arts and manufactures, and as food, were exhibited in connexion with the particular species of plant, animal, or mineral which yielded them.

Dr. LANKESTER laid before the Section several tables which had been filled up by observers, 'On the Periodic Phenomena exhibited by Plants and Animals in Relation to Meteorological Conditions.'

'Remarks on the Migration of Birds,' by Dr. COLLINGWOOD, of Liverpool.—The author began by remarking upon the extreme interest of the phenomena of migration to the ornithologist, and the simplicity of the general plan, which had been unnecessarily complicated by the supporters of the now exploded doctrines of hybernation and submergence. The fact that those birds which winter here (except in those very rare cases which prove the rule) never breed with us, is the true key to those phenomena. The fieldfare and redwing are impelled northward in April, by the same impulse which brings the nightingale and blackcap to us from the South. All retire from the advancing sun in spring; and all seek those spots where they themselves first saw the light, there to rear their young. This business ended, they again retire to regions more constitutionally fit for them in the dead season. The sun, therefore, is the great moving power, and the equinoxes the signals for migration. A sexual impulse, arising from the development of the reproductive organs, drives them before the advancing sun in spring,—a failure of temperature and food, added to that of the reproductive stimulus, makes them follow the retiring sun in autumn. The author suggested, arguing from the analogy of the short internal migrations of some British birds, that the period of time during which a bird remains in this country in summer might be taken as an index of the distance southwards to which he retires for the rest of the year, —that the chiff-chaff, for example, which spends fully six months of the year with us, retires to a much less distance in winter than the swift, which remains absent from us nine months out of the twelve. The conditions under which birds exist in warmer latitudes in the winter season are probably the same as regulate those which remain, the only difference being one of constitution or hardihood; that is, that our birds of passage require the higher temperature, simply to keep them in the same state of active life which our indigenous birds maintain under our wintry skies. As an example of these conditions, the fact, that of our migratory birds the males arrive usually a week or ten days in advance of the females, seems to show that a separation of the sexes takes place with them, such as is so common a phenomenon with our indigenous birds at that season. That the migratory birds arrive in full song, the author was convinced from observation, it having frequently happened that a careful watch for their first appearance had been rewarded at length by hearing just so much of their note as was sufficient for one well acquainted with it to recognize them; but on the following day the woods were resonant with the perfect notes of the very same bird. The recurrence of this observation had convinced him that fatigue alone had been the cause of their mutilated song the previous day. Attention was next directed to the great discrepancy which existed between the mere date of arrival of the summer birds of passage, as given by different ornithologists. The mean date given by White, Markwick, Jenyns and another for twenty-five summer birds of passage were presented in a tabular form, and exhibited a variation of as much as a month or six weeks for the same bird. This arises probably from the fact, that the experience of a single individual is liable to fallacy,—that he may not have the same opportunities of accurate investigation in two consecutive years. Consequently, certain dates in a series of observations are much too late; and these, when reduced to a general mean, destroy the balance of the whole. A comparison of the earliest date given by seven ornithologists, for the same twenty-five birds, gave much more equable results, because probably that observation was made under the best circumstances, and therefore most in accordance with truth. Still, however, there was something to be accounted for, —some influence which in certain seasons somewhat accelerated them, and in others retarded them. The question arises, whence does this influence arise? Surely not at the point for which they are making, but rather at that from whence they are setting out. We should not expect, therefore, that birds would necessarily arrive sooner in a forward season, nor later in a backward one; and experience proves what reason would suggest, that the actual temperature of our spring is not intimately connected with the earlier or later appearance of the migratory birds. The author, however, purposed making a more careful comparison between the records of the arrival of the birds, and the meteorological indications, than he had been able to do hitherto, with a view to elucidate this subject. With regard to the destination of our summer birds in winter, a large series of direct experiments was necessary to the proper comprehension of the length and direction of the lines which they followed.

Mr. LUBBOCK said that the appearance of birds in particular districts was affected by the presence of their food.—Thus, many birds were found earlier near water in which their food was produced than in other districts where there was little or no water.—Mr. STAINTON observed, that temperature influenced the appearance of birds, and that accordingly as this varied, they would appear in the north or south of this country.—Mr. ALLIES related several instances of the varying dates at which birds were first observed in particular districts.

Dr. WRIGHT read the following paper 'On some Peculiar Forms of Spines found on Two Species of the Spinigrade Starfishes,' from Mr. C. W. Peach.

'On some Practical Results derivable from the Study of Botany,' by Mr. N. B. WARD.—Mr. Ward commenced his paper by observing, that Botany had not had fair play, and that in many ways it might be rendered a much more attractive and useful science. In the formation of an herbarium, for example, he considered that such a collection might, in numerous instances, give a faithful, and if faithful, a beautiful picture of nature. This position he illustrated by a series of specimens from the Doorefeldt range of mountains in Norway, and arranged in three different ways,—all of them conveying useful information:—first, the association of such plants as grow together, illustrated by a sheet containing 40 or 50 species of plants from the highest portion of the range—on the borders of eternal snow. Secondly, the grouping of plants belonging to one natural family, as the Ericaceæ; and thirdly, the arrangement of one or more genera according to their elevation on the mountain side, illustrated by four species of saxifrage, one of which grew at 3,000 feet elevation, one at 4,000, one at 5,000 and one at 6,000 feet, respectively. Mr. Ward further remarked that the climate conditions of plants might be most unmistakeably shown by observing the spontaneous vegetation of hedge banks, &c., and this was exemplified by a series of specimens from the banks surrounding the timber plantations in the New Forest, and from a bank near Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, the former indicating a moderate, the latter an excessive, amount of moisture. Mr.

Ward then proceeded to urge the importance of cultivating a taste for legitimate horticultural pursuits among the members of the labouring population, as it was a well-established fact, that whenever a pink, or a carnation, or rose was seen outside a cottage, there was a potato or a cabbage for the pot within; that if there were not happiness, there was the nearest approach to it in this world, content.—

> Yes, in a poor man's garden grow
> Far more than herbs and flowers,
> Kind thoughts, contentment, peace of mind,
> And joy for weary hours.

Mr. Ward concluded by a communication he had received from the Bishop of Ripon on the preceding Sunday, and which was, indeed, his principal reason for again appearing before them.—The communication of the Bishop was to this effect:—"The parish of Arncliffe, near Skipton, in Yorkshire, situated in a very wild part of the county, and inhabited by a wild and lawless tenantry, had been for many years without a resident clergyman, the living being a very poor one—not above 30*l.* a year. The present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, determined, however, to set himself down among them and to use his utmost exertions in bettering their wretched condition. To this end he surrounded his house with a fine garden, well stocked with lovely flowers, and induced his peasantry—but with great reluctance—to come in one by one to see and admire his flowers, and to take them home and cultivate them. Now for the first time they had light in their dwellings, and ultimately, through the kind and constant personal care which was bestowed upon them, have become the most contented and happy set of villagers in all Yorkshire."

'On the Anatomy of the Brain of some small Quadrupeds,' by Mr. R. Garner.—This paper gave the anatomical details of the structure of the brain in several of the smaller forms of the Mammalia, and was illustrated with anatomical drawings.

Prof. Owen made some remarks on the general structure of the brain of the Mammalia, and pointed out how fully Mr. Garner's researches had confirmed his own on this subject.

After the reading of this paper the business of the Section concluded; and the Annual Meeting of the Ray Society was held, Prof. Owen occupying the chair.

Section E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

'On the Race and Language of the Gipsies,' by the Rev. T. W. Norwood.—He gave an account of their past history in Europe, and the mystery that attached to them till Grellman published his 'Dissertation,' in which they were proved to have been an emigration from India, by the internal testimony of their strange and unwritten language. He had collected, during sixty years, a copious vocabulary and some of the principal forms of the language, and he read to the Section an extract of sixty words which were at present common to the gipsies and natives of India.

'On Pacific Railway Schemes, as communicated by the Earl of Malmesbury to the President of the Royal Geographical Society,' by Consul Donohoe.

'Notice of the Opening of an Ancient Sepulchral Tumulus in the Township of Bridlington, Yorkshire, with some Remarks relating chiefly to the early Ethnology of Yorkshire,' by Mr. T. Wright.

'A Short Notice of the People of Oude, and of their leading Characteristics,' by Mr. H. M. Greenhow.—The Sepoys of the late Bengal army deserve a short notice. Drawn principally from respectable agricultural families in Oude, they were often the younger sons of rich families. Fine, tall, athletic men, with handsome features generally, well-knit frames, they were the very flower of the youth of Oude. Fond of their homes, and having occasional furlough—even if serving in the distant stations of the Bombay Presidency, or in Burmah—for the purpose of visiting them; enjoying sufficient pay, and the prospect of pension after faithful service, having, too, certain privileges of their own, more especially at the Court of Lucknow, before that Court was abolished, the Sepoys of Oude were a set of men honoured by their own people and trusted by their officers. When led in battle by the latter they were brave and faithful; on the march or in cantonments they were orderly and obedient; in private intercourse they were gentle and polite, ignorant, bigoted, and prejudiced they always were; and to ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice may be in a great measure ascribed the ease with which, in the hour of trial, their ears were opened to the voice of treason, and they forgot their honour and their oaths. The author added, that the treachery and cruelty which seem to be inherent in the Asiatic nature, and which no extent of education had as yet even modified in the natives of India, showed itself in the Sepoy character during the late mutiny in an unmistakeable and repulsive form. The paper gave various details in connexion with the characteristics of Oude and its inhabitants.

'Letter to Sir R. I. Murchison on the Project of a Canal across the Isthmus of Kraw, which divides the Gulf of Bengal from that of Siam,' by Sir R. Schomburgk.

'On the Migrations of the Kirghiz from the Steppes to their Summer Pastures in Chinese Tartary,' by Mr. T. W. Atkinson.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Configuration of the Surface of the Earth,' by the Rev. W. Dingle.

'On a Method for the Spherical Printing of Globes,' by Mr. T. J. Silberman.

TUESDAY.

Section F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

'On Free Trade in Belgium,' by M. Van der Maaren.—The movement was progressing satisfactorily; and the agitation had the great collateral object of teaching the people how rightly to use the Press and the public meeting in the practical working out of the country's constitutional liberties. All the Chambers of Commerce, with the exception of two or three, had been gained to the cause: the movement had already resulted in a great reduction in, or the suppression of, the duties upon coal, iron, dye-stuffs, &c.; and a petition from 10,000 agriculturists, in favour of the total suppression of iron duties, was being promoted.

'On the Investments of the Working Classes,' by Dr. Bateman.

'On the Mining Industry of Yorkshire,' by Prof. Hunt.

"On the Recent History of the Crédit Mobilier,' by Mr. W. Newmarch.—"In 1855, at Cheltenham, he ventured to state to the Section his conviction that, notwithstanding the apparent great success of this extraordinary Association in Paris, there were many fundamental and grave errors connected with the whole system on which it was founded, and that no long time could elapse before serious mischief might be apprehended. And there were good reasons now for believing that that statement was well founded. After a minute analysis of the prospects held forth by the promoters of the Association when it was founded, in 1852, Mr. Newmarch said that it started with a paid-up capital of 2,400,000*l.*; in addition to which more than 4,000,000*l.* had been obtained in the way of deposits; so that what might be called the available capital was about 6,000,000*l.* This was down to the end of 1855; and they had then invested 4,000,000*l.* in French funds, shares, &c.; and 1,300,000*l.* were in bonds of various kinds, and about 2,000,000*l.* were being employed in trade. So long as there was an almost continuous rise in the French funds nothing could be apparently more prosperous or free from hazard than this most extraordinary undertaking. At the close of 1855 a profit was shown, and a dividend made, of something like 50 per cent. upon the paid-up capital; but at the close of 1856 the profit announced was barely more than half of that in 1855, while 1857 showed barely more than one-third that of 1856. Indeed, during the last two years the experience of the Society had confirmed the opinion of its early critics very much more than it had the hopes of its promoters. In the last two reports it had been admitted in fact, although not very clearly, that all the railway, gas, and omnibus companies, the lines of postal communication, the steam-packets, the obligations in Switzerland, Spain, Austria, and Russia—that all these things, with which the company had become involved in carrying out its objects, had not resulted so profitably as had been expected. The Report at the close of 1856 caused the 20*l.* shares, that had been at 70*l.* or 80*l.*, to fall to something like 30*l.*; and they had risen but very little since then. The Report for 1857 was very long, and contained much fine writing; but the fact was that no dividend was declared. At the meeting in April there was an admission that a balance in favour of the Society—which the Report attempted to prove existed in December, assuming a certain mode of valuation—had then been swept away. Indeed, in Paris, the question had been and was being again raised, whether it was possible for the Society to continue to exist separately, or whether it must not somehow be placed in conjunction with the Bank of France, upon which it had so largely depended from the first. A few figures would show the results of the Society's operations. In 1855 the profit on stocks, shares, and bonds—which appeared to mean the profit from buying on one hand and selling on the other—was set down at 1,040,000*l.*; 1856, 457,000*l.*; 1857, 180,000*l.* Profits on commissions—1855, 57,000*l.*; 1856, about the same; 1857, only 28,000*l.* Profits on "continuations"—1855, 55,000*l.*; 1856, 171,000*l.*; 1857, 28,000*l.* Interest on investments (all the railway and other companies it might be presumed) was set down at 121,000*l.* in 1855; but no item appeared under that head for either of the last two years. One could not but be struck with the extraordinary state of things that could allow of the existence for even six years of so anomalous an institution—one almost entirely at variance with all that had been hitherto recognized as sound principle—which professed to have made a new discovery as to the effecting the greatest results by means of credit upon the vastest scale, but which was, in fact, a monstrous stock-jobbing concern, and nothing more. If there had been issued, as at first proposed, 24,000,000*l.* sterling of inconvertible paper, the mischievous effects would be incalculable. The Society claimed at its origin that it must be unaffected by political councils or social crises; yet, supported as it was by many persons who, for some reason, were supposed to be great authorities in finance, and supported also by all the force of the Government, the institution was crumbling away, until one was forced to believe that it was in the last stages of its existence. It might be asked how he accounted for the fact, that during these six years the French finances generally seemed to have been conducted with ease and success, despite constant large expenditure, much of which was wholly unprofitable and much yielding only an inadequate return. There was reason to believe that during the six years, on railways alone, there had been actually expended in France nearly 30,000,000*l.* sterling a-year—an amount not far short of what led to our railway difficulties. There had also been the Russian war, a failure of the silk crop, and two partial failures of the harvest. How, then, had all this expenditure been kept up? He believed that the Crédit Mobilier had been a positive source of mischief rather than that it had in any way helped towards these wonderful results. Here was the real cause. The Official Returns showed that since 1845 the balance of trade had been very much more than 100,000,000*l.* sterling in favour of France; the demand for French goods having come from the United States and Australia, through the gold discoveries. Our own Board of Trade Reports showed that during the first half of this year the declared value of our imports from France was more than 7,000,000*l.* sterling; while the declared value of our exports to that country was not more than 2,000,000*l.* We had paid the 5,000,000*l.* in gold received from Australia and the United States. This result was as remarkable as to his mind it was clear and simple, and it was another illustration of the profound and extensive changes that were being produced upon the whole of the commercial countries by the gold discoveries. The Crédit Mobilier was a striking exemplification of the entire powerlessness, except for great mischief, of any institution that aimed at great results by any but the most honest and straightforward means. It started with the boast of doing the greatest things by some new device which should relieve men from the

obligation of understanding their own affairs—some contrivance greatly to dispense with labour—something to accomplish something by means which nobody could clearly understand. Its experience was like the experience of all previous similar or analogous attempts, and to us it should read the same lesson—that a nation could only increase its material wealth by relying entirely upon the industry and intelligence of its citizens."

'On the Causes of the Fall in Price of Manufactured Cottons,' by Mr. J. POPE HENNESSY, of the Inner Temple.—He commenced by observing that, apart from its practical importance to men of business, the accurate determination of the causes which regulate the price of cotton is a subject of much interest to the student of political economy. On that accurate determination must to a great extent depend, in the present state of the science, the value we attach to the arguments of the modern school of British economists with reference to one of their fundamental principles. Mr. Stuart Mill regards the principle in question as the most important in political economy. He states it thus:—the law of production from the soil is a law of diminishing return in proportion to the increased application of labour and capital; whilst in manufactures the very contrary is the case. Mr. Nassau Senior is still more explicit. He says:—Additional labour and capital when employed in manufactures are *more*, when employed in agriculture are *less*, efficient in proportion. At a former meeting of the British Association, Mr. Hennessy had pointed out that this principle was not sound in theory. He now proceeded to deal with the great practical illustration—the price of cotton—with which it had been invariably supported. He quoted the principal writers of the modern school; and called particular attention to the following passage from Mr. Senior's 'Elements of Political Economy':—"A century ago," says Mr. Senior, "the average annual import of cotton wool into Great Britain was about 1,200,000 lb. The amount now annually manufactured in Great Britain exceeds 240,000,000 lb. But though the materials now manufactured are increased at least 200 times, it is obvious that the labour necessary to manufacture them has not increased 200 times. The whole number of families in Great Britain, exclusively of those employed in agriculture, amounted, at the enumeration in 1831, to 2,453,041: if we suppose the transport, manufacture and sale of cotton to employ about one-eighth of them, or about 300,000 families, it is a large allowance. But with the inefficient machinery in use a century ago, the annual manufacture of 1,200,000 lb. of cotton could not have required the annual labour of less than 10,000 families. It probably required many more. The result has been that, although we now require 200 times as much of the raw material as was required a century ago, and although that additional quantity of raw material is probably obtained from the soil by more than 200 times the labour that was necessary to obtain the smaller quantity, yet in consequence of the diminution of the labour necessary to manufacture a given amount, the price of the manufactured commodity (a price which exhibits the sum of the labour necessary for both obtaining the materials and working them up) has constantly diminished. In 1786, when our annual import was about 20,000,000 lb. of cotton wool, the price of the yarn denominated 100 was 38*s.* a pound. In 1792, when the import amounted to 34,000,000 lb., the price of the same yarn was 16*s.* the pound. In 1806, when the import amounted to 60,000,000 lb., the price of the yarn had fallen to 7*s.* 2*d.* a pound; and, with the increased quantity manufactured, it has now (1845) fallen below 3*s.* a pound. Every increase in the quantity manufactured has been accompanied by improvements in machinery and an increased division of labour, and their effects have much more than balanced any increase which may have taken place in the proportionate labour necessary to produce the raw material." Mr. Hennessy remarked that, any one acquainted with the history of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain would at once see a fallacy which somewhat damages Mr. Senior's illustration. The yarn No. 100, though it had the same denomination, was not of the same quality from 1786 to 1845. With the increase in the production there was a diminution in the fineness of the yarn. This appears to have been owing to popular caprice, and not to any defect inherent in the process of manufacture. The people did not care to get the yarn so fine, and accordingly it was not so expensively manufactured. But there is another fallacy in this statement, which is far more important. During all the periods specified by Mr. Senior there was a continuous fall, instead of a rise, in the price of raw cotton. The extent of this may be judged from the fact, that from 1786, when 19,475,020 lb. were imported, to 1845, when the annual import was 721,979,953 lb., the fall in the price of the agricultural product was over 933 per cent. From 1806 to 1845—another of the periods selected by Mr. Senior—the fall in the price of the raw material was 478 per cent. The precise nature and value of Mr. Senior's mistake will be seen by taking a particular case, and going somewhat deeper into statistics than he has done. In 1812, 63,026,936 lb. of raw cotton were imported, and the price of the manufactured yarn No. 100 was 5*s.* 2*d.* a pound. In 1830, when the annual import was 263,961,452 lb., the price of the same sort of yarn was 3*s.* 4¼*d.* That is, there was a fall in price of 1*s.* 9¾*d.* According to Mr. Senior, this was owing to the extension of the manufacture—an extension which more than balanced, he says, the rise in price consequent on the increased production of the raw material. A table in Mr. Baines's work, on the 'History of the Cotton Trade,' shows that this difference in price was made up of two items. One of these was the result of the skill consequent, if Mr. Senior must have it so, on the increased manufacture. But this, instead of being more than 1*s.* 9¾*d.*, was only 7¼*d.*, and the other amounted to 1*s.* 2½*d.* Now it appears that this other item, 70 per cent. of the reduced price of the manufactured goods, was solely owing to the reduction in the price of the raw produce, though the amount of that produce had increased 400 per cent.

'Notes on Indian Fibres, with Specimens,' by Col. SYKES.

'On Colonial Postage,' by Mrs. FYSON.

'Brief Review of the Operations in the Bank of England in 1857,' by Mr. R. VALPY.

'On the Recent Improvements in the Education of the Staff of the British Army,' by Gen. CHESNEY.

'On Agricultural Statistics in Ireland,' by Mr. W. DONELLY.

'On the Flax Manufacture in Yorkshire,' by Mr. J. G. MARSHALL.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

'Report on the Measurement of Water,' by Prof. THOMSON.

'On an Instrument for describing Spirals and Volutes, invented by Henry Johnson, of London, by the Rev. J. BOOTH.

'Progress made in Machinery for reaping Corn,' by Mr. A. CROSSKILL.

'Manufacture of Wrought Iron and Steel, and the Operation of the Patent Double Steam-Hammer,' by Mr. J. NAYLOR.

'On the Cause of Steam-Boiler Explosions, and Means of Prevention,' by Mr. J. HOPKINSON.—After alluding to the frequency of explosions, and sketching the history of boilers from the time of Savery and Newcomen down to the present time, when the double flue or the double fire-box boiler was the fashion, he condemned this latest and most popular invention as unsafe. He next sketched the various causes of explosion. These were—over-pressure, with water at its proper height, caused by the safety-valve being inoperative, inefficient, or miscalculated; over-weighting of the safety-valve; deficiency of water; and admittance of cold water when the boiler is over heated. To prevent explosions he had designed a compound safety-valve, which could not get out of order, which accurately registered the true state of affairs inside the boiler, and which combined all the best principles of the most approved safety-valves now in use. Mr. Hopkinson described, fully and technically, the peculiarities of his compound valve.

'On the Application of Combustible Materials for War,' by Mr. J. MACKINTOSH.

'On a New Method of Constructing the Permanent Way and Wheels of Railways,' by Mr. W. B. ADAMS.

WEDNESDAY.

'On River Steamers, their Form, Construction, and Fittings, with Reference to the Necessity of improving the Present Means of Shallow Water Navigation on the Rivers of British India,' by Mr. A. HENDERSON.

'On a proposed Floating Lighthouse,' by Mr. J. J. MURPHY.

'Description of Double Cylinder Expansion Engines for Steam Ships,' by Mr. J. ELDER.—These engines were constructed with the view of getting the greatest amount of power from a given quantity of steam at a given pressure. With these engines a steam-ship could steam the greatest distance possible with a given quantity of coals; a given distance could be performed in the shortest time, on account of the small weight of coals necessary to be carried; a larger amount of cargo and passenger accommodation was thus obtained; a less expensive ship was thus necessary, and the number of firemen and stokers would be also reduced. The cylinder capacity was so great as to admit of the steam being expanded to within 21 lb. of the pressure in the condenser at the end of the stroke, while the engines were working full power. In order to reduce the violent shock of high-pressure steam on such a large piston, a cylinder with a piston one-third the size was placed close to it. This small cylinder received the steam direct from the boiler during one-third of its stroke, and was then cut off. This steam was consequently reduced to one-third of its original pressure at the end of its stroke, and it then entered the second cylinder, where it was expanded three times more. Thus 36 lb. of steam was expanded to 4 lb., viz., from 36 lb. to 12 lb. in the first cylinder, and from 12 lb. to 4 lb. in the second; but as the second piston was three times the size of the first, the load would be the same on both pistons, and the piston-rods, cross-heads, and connexion-rods might be duplicates of each other. The steam and eduction slide valves were wrought with eccentrics, the steam valve was a gird iron with large lap, the eduction valve which served for both cylinders having no lap at all. The eductions remained open during the entire stroke of the piston, thereby giving a free egress for the steam, and ample escape for water, should it form. The cylinders were steam jacketed, and then covered with felt. There was a small engine pump for forcing the distilled fresh water from the jackets, or into the freshwater tanks, if necessary. The boilers were tubular, with three large super-heating uptakes, two feet in diameter, and fifteen feet in height, leading up through an oval steam-chest to the funnel. The feed-pipe of the boiler had twelve spiral convolutions inside the funnel to heat the feed-water; this might be shut off when desirable. As to the economy, several gentlemen could certify that the engine had been thoroughly tested and found successful. During the run from Glasgow to Liverpool the consumption was 2·98 lb. per indicated horse-power per hour of a large steamer called the Valparaiso; while a smaller steamer called the Bride of Erin, having the same kind of flue boilers and machinery, consumed, during 5½ hours, 4·27 lb. per horse-power per hour. In both cases the surface blows were open, and other circumstances duly considered. Mr. Elder added, that the ships he had furnished, on coming home to be refitted, would return with 30 feet space gained amidships for passengers and cargo, in consequence of the saving of room by reducing the necessity of boiler and coal space, and that the vessels were expected to consume 500 tons less on the voyage, and the ship would have 20 per cent. more accommodation, which of itself was valuable.

'On an Instrument for setting out Curve Lines,' by Mr. R. P. WILLIAMS.

Mr. T. J. SILBERMAN exhibited and described a universal Cock.

'On a universal Printing Press,' by Mr. T. J. SILBERMAN.

'On Machinery for the Submersion of Telegraphic Cables,' by Mr. H. CONYBEARE.

'On the Effects produced on Shot in the bursting

of Guns,' by Mr. S. Smith.—Mr. Smith brought forward a number of illustrations to support his theory that a ball discharged from a gun was not altered in its aim by the bursting of the arm, but that the explosion occurred at a subsequent period to the discharge of the ball.

'On the Drainage of the Metropolis,' by Mr. E. Jones.

We have only to add to these Sectional Reports the Recommendations adopted by the General Committee.

Involving Grants of Money.

That the Parliamentary Committee, now consisting of the Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Rosse, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., Right Hon. J. Napier, Lord Stanley, E. J. Cooper, Esq., Viscount Goderich, and Sir John Pakington, Bart., have authority to expend a sum not exceeding 50*l.* in promoting an Act of Parliament to facilitate the appointment of New Trustees of the Property of Scientific Institutions.

That the sum of 500*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Council for maintaining the establishment at Kew Observatory.

That the sum of 200*l.* be placed at the disposal of Prof. Wilson, of the Melbourne University, in aid of his proposed scheme for establishing a Reflecting Telescope, with a speculum of 4 feet diameter, for the Observation of the Southern Nebulæ; on the understanding that the Local Government of Melbourne, Victoria, and other sources, will defray all the remaining cost of carrying the proposal into effect.

That Col. Sykes, Lord Wrottesley, Prof. Faraday, Prof. Wheatstone, Dr. Lee, and Prof. Tyndall be appointed a Committee to confer with the Kew Committee as to the expediency of arranging further Balloon Ascents, and (if it should be judged expedient) to carry them into effect; and that a sum of 200*l.* be placed at their disposal, if it should be required for this purpose.

That Prof. Sullivan be requested to furnish a Report on the Solubility of Salts at Temperatures above that of Boiling Water, and on the mutual Action of Salts in Solution; and that the sum of 30*l.* be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

That Prof. Voelcker be requested to continue his Field Experiments and Laboratory Researches on the Constituents of Manures essential to Cultivated Crops; and that the sum of 25*l.* be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of Prof. Maskelyne, Mr. Hardwich, Mr. Llewellyn, and Mr. Hadow, be requested to continue their Researches on the Chemical Nature of the Image formed in Photographic Processes; and that the sum of 10*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Mr. A. Gages be requested to continue his Experiments on the Chemico-Mechanical Analysis of Minerals; and that the sum of 10*l.* be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of Sir R. I. Murchison, Mr. Page, and Prof. A. C. Ramsay, be requested to direct Mr. R. Slimmon to pursue his Researches in Developing the Fossil Contents of the Upper Silurian Rocks of Lanarkshire; and that the sum of 20*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Mr. R. Mallet be requested to continue his Experiments on Earthquake Waves at Holyhead; and that the balance of last year's grant of 50*l.* (being a sum of 25*l.*) be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

That Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sorby, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, and Mr. R. Mallet be requested to conduct a series of Experiments on the Expansion and Contraction of various Rocks by Changes of Temperature in relation to Physical Geology; and that the sum of 50*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of Mr. R. Patterson, Prof. Dickie, Prof. Wyville Thompson, Mr. G. C. Hyndman, and Mr. E. Weller, be requested to finish their Report on Dredging in the North and North-East Coasts of Ireland; and that the sum of 20*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Dr. Kinahan, Dr. Carte, Prof. J. R. Greene, and Dr. E. P. Wright be requested to continue their Report on 'Dublin Bay Dredging'; and that the sum of 15*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Prof. J. R. Greene and Dr. E. P. Wright be requested to finish Prof. Greene's Report on British Discoid Medusidæ; and that the sum of 5*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Dr. E. P. Wright and Prof. J. R. Greene be requested to draw up a Report on the Irish Tunicata; and that the sum of 5*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Dr. E. P. Wright, Prof. J. R. Greene, Dr. Kinahan, and Dr. Carte be requested to draw up the second part of their Report on the Marine Fauna of the South and West Coasts of Ireland; and that the sum of 10*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of T. Allis, Sir W. Jardine, Bart., and Mr. T. C. Eyton, be requested to investigate the Osteology and Comparative Anatomy of Birds; and that the sum of 50*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of Mr. R. M'Andrew (London), Mr. G. C. Hyndman (Belfast), Dr. Dickie (Belfast), Mr. C. L. Stewart (London), Dr. Collingwood (Liverpool), Dr. Kinahan (Dublin), Mr. J. G. Jeffreys (London), Dr. E. P. Wright (Dublin), Mr. L. Barrett (Cambridge), and Mr. L. Worsley (Bristol), be requested to act as a General Dredging Committee; and that the sum of 5*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Daubeny and Dr. Lankester, be requested to assist Dr. Voelcker and Prof. Buckman in their Researches on the Growth of Plants; and that the sum of 10*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

That Prof. J. Thomson be requested to continue his Experiments on the Measurements of the Discharge of Water through V-shaped Orifices; and that the sum of 10*l.* be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

That the attention of Proprietors of Steam-vessels be called to the great importance of adopting a general and uniform system of recording facts of performances of steam-vessels at sea under all circumstances, and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to carry this object into effect, with 15*l.* at their disposal for the purpose, and to report to the Association at its next Meeting:—Admiral Moorsom, the Marquis of Stafford, M.P., the Earl of Caithness, Lord Dufferin, Sir James Graham, M.P., W. Fairbairn, J. Scott Russell, J. Kitson, W. Smith, J. E. M'Connell, C. Atherton, Prof. Rankine, LL.D., J. R. Napier, H. Wright, Secretary.

Involving Applications to Government or Public Institutions.

Resolved,—That application be made to the Sardinian Authorities for obtaining additional facilities to scientific men for pursuing their researches on the summits of the Alps.

That the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., Viscount Goderich, M.P., Mr. W. Fairbairn, Mr. J. Heywood, General Sabine, and Mr. T. Webster, be appointed a Committee, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to render the Patent System of this country, and the funds derived from inventors, more efficient and available for the reward of meritorious inventors and the advancement of Science.

That a Committee, consisting of Mr. W. Hopkins, Mr. R. Mallet, and General Portlock, be requested to represent to the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade the desirableness of connecting with its arrangements a system for the observation and record of Oceanic and Littoral Earthquakes, and of the occasional occurrence upon the coasts of Great Sea Waves, and, if practicable, of bringing such into immediate operation.

That it is highly desirable that a series of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, on the same plan as those which have been already carried on in the Colonial Observatories for that purpose under the direction of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, be obtained, to extend over a period of not more than five years, at the following stations:—1. Vancouver's Island; 2. Newfoundland; 3. The Falkland Isles; 4. Pekin, or some near adjacent station.

That an application be made to Her Majesty's Government to obtain the establishment of Observatories at these stations for the above-mentioned term, on a personal and material footing, and under the same superintendence as in the Observatories (now discontinued) at Toronto, St. Helena, and Van Diemen's Land.

That the observations at the Observatories now recommended, should be comparable with, and in continuation of, those made at the last-named Observatories, including four days of term observations annually.

That provision be also requested at the hands of Her Majesty's Government for the execution within the period embraced by the observations of magnetic surveys in the districts immediately adjacent to those stations, viz., of the whole of Vancouver's Island and the shores of the Strait separating it from the main land,—of the Falkland Islands,—and of the immediate neighbourhood of the Chinese Observatory (if practicable), where situated,—on the plan of the surveys already executed in the British possessions in North America and in the Indian Archipelago.

That a sum of 350*l.* per annum, during the continuance of the observations, be recommended to be placed by Government at the disposal of the General Superintendent, for the purpose of procuring a special and scientific verification and exact correspondence of the magnetical and meteorological instruments, both of those which shall be furnished to the several Observatories, and of those which, during the continuance of the observations for the period in question, shall be brought into comparison with them, either at foreign or colonial stations.

That the printing of the Observations *in extenso* be discontinued, but that provision be made for their printing in abstract, with discussion, but that the Term Observations, and those to be made on the occurrence of Magnetic Storms, be still printed *in extenso;* and that the registry of the observations be made in triplicate, one copy to be preserved in the office of the General Superintendent, one to be presented to the Royal Society, and one to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for conservation and future reference.

That measures be adopted for taking advantage of whatever disposition may exist on the part of our Colonial Governments to establish Observatories of the same kind, or otherwise to co-operate with the proposed system of observation.

That in placing these Resolutions and the Report of the Committee before the President and Council of the Royal Society, the continued co-operation of that Society be requested in whatever ulterior measures may be requisite.

That the President of the British Association be requested to act in conjunction with the President of the Royal Society, and with the Members of the two Committees, in any steps which appear necessary for the accomplishment of the objects above stated.

That an early communication be made of this procedure to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the President elect of the British Association for the ensuing year.

That the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be requested to the importance of authorizing further researches on the depth, temperature, and specific gravity of the Sea, more especially in relation to the communications between distant shores by means of Electric Telegraph Cables.

Applications for Reports and Researches.

That Mr. A. Cayley be requested, in continuation of his Report on the Recent Progress of Theoretical Dynamics, to make a Report on the History of certain special Problems of Dynamics.

That Mr. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., of Balliol College (Oxon), be requested to draw up a Report on the Theory of Numbers.

That Mr. Welsh be requested to draw up an account of the Self-recording Magnetical Instruments at the Kew Observatory, and to present it to the next Meeting of the Association.

That Prof. Owen be requested to prepare a Report upon the Crania of the Native Tribes of the Nepal Hills, in his possession, forwarded to him by Mr. B. Hodgson.

That Mr. Foster be associated with Dr. Odling to carry out a recommendation of the Dublin Meeting for a Report on Organic Chemistry.

That Dr. Lankester be requested to bring under the notice of the Kew Committee his new Ozonometer.

That the consideration of the Kew Committee be requested to the best means of removing the difficulty which is now experienced by officers proceeding on Government Expeditions and by other Scientific travellers, in procuring instruments for determinations of Geographical Positions, of the most approved portable construction, and properly verified. That the interest of Geographical Science would be materially advanced by similar measures being taken by the Kew Committee in respect to such instruments, to those which have proved so beneficial in the case of Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments.

And so closed one of the most useful and brilliant meetings in the annals of the British Association.

FINE ARTS

THE WINTER EXHIBITION IN PALL MALL.

This is an Exhibition which intermittingly has been for some years thrown open to the public, this being its sixth trial. Though consisting of but a few pictures, it comes at a time when usually in the Art-world all is barrenness, from Dan to Beersheba. In the warm and pleasant French Gallery a Winter Exhibition of cabinet pictures, sketches, and water-colour drawings, the production of British artists, deserves to succeed, if it does not impoverish the Academy and the spring shows.

Those obstinate, fervid, often wrong-headed, Pre-Raphaelites, who will set us wrangling with their enthusiastic, ascetic crotchets and poetic extravagances, are strongly represented here, for their Forlorn Hope is always ready to lead the season or fill the breach. Perhaps the most beautiful and magical picture in the room is that by their Coryphæus, Mr. W. Holman Hunt, *Fairlight Downs—Sunlight on the Sea* (No. 71), perhaps as exquisite a gem of landscape as ever was painted. Does Mr. Hunt paint with the dust of jewels, or is the ground of the picture thin *laminæ* of opal and aqua-marine? This is no vulgar transcript of nature, this is a fine sea-poem,—a poet's hand rendering what a poet's eye has seen. This is another homage paid to our island coast—homage such as an English painter should be proud to offer. The white ripple and shimmer of the sunlight is delicious,—so is the pearly green of the left-hand ocean,—so the bars of pale blue and orange in the sky,—so the clovery hills there away to the left,—and the scorched, heathery russet of the foreground, with the strong, dark, branched trees. The animals are not well drawn. There is such an intensity of conception about this picture that where other pictures seem smeared, stained, or scratched, this seems sculptured out of slabs of jewel colour, and then soaked and washed in air and sunlight.

Mr. Luard has a fine eye for the picturesqueness and graceful poetry of high life. He sees it in its simplicity, and makes it charming, because he thinks it charming. His *Pic-Nic* (84) is enough to convince the sternest mediævalist that there is still some little poetry in modern life. What a sunny happiness about that meadow—what dignity under the dark, stately cedar, which is favoured by those two young ladies who are preparing the lunch, and are, we suppose, about to deck that game-pie with flowers! Which are brighter, the flowers or the ribbons?—why the girls' cheeks of course. How playfully the sun skirts across that distant pair, the lady in lilac and the gentleman in grey. We suppose it is to Tennyson's modern idylls that we are indebted for this new vein of poetry, so well interpreted by Mr. Luard's frank, open-hearted, chivalric nature.

We do not see much in Mr. Noel Paton's *Dead Lady* (100)—who is not dead—though he means

to be dreadfully affecting. Those pillars against starry skies, that weeping lover in a red travelling-cloak, we have seen before, and never sympathized with. If the lady habitually slept in such an exposed place no wonder she went and died,—and no wonder Mr. Shillibeer, in a red travelling-cloak, had to deplore her untimely loss. The lady's face is the only point well painted.

For real pathos we go to Mr. H. O'Neill's *Home Again* (99)—a companion picture to his 'Soldier's Leave-Taking,' we praised so highly in May. This is the soldier just landed and pressing his young wife's hand. The painting is a good manly painting, without trick or flimsiness,—and the subject appeals straight to every human being's heart, whether Master in the parlour or John in the kitchen. We know some pictures that never go further than to the drawing-room-heart, and do not touch that very deeply. The child playing with the medal is a failure,—but the side-long look of the wife,—scarcely believing her own happiness, hardly knowing which to do first, laugh or cry,—is positively admirable. With what a strong leap Mr. O'Neill has gone up the ladder.

The lady in Mr. Frith's *Crossing-Sweeper* (46) has something decently improper about her. The face is pretty; the little dapper boots witchingly neat; the striped brown dress grisettish enough,—but still, about all, there is a want of that pervading spirit of purity without which all beauty seems incomplete. The theatrical bar-maid, the forward inn-servant, Mr. Frith can perfectly present to us, but the real English lady Mr. Frith is less successful in conveying to canvas. The red-haired crossing-boy, though ragged, seems too neat and clean, for Mr. Frith wants the dust, without which poor life, when painted, seems always dressed up false. There is, of course, piquant painting enough: the brush is playful and smart as ever. The brush is keen enough, and quick enough,—would it were more really refined. The sketches of *The Derby-Day* (47, 48) do not look like photographic studies, but show the gradual growth of the picture (not always for the best) agreeably enough.

Mr. Ward's *Scene from Peveril of the Peak* (122) is black and hard. The faces are romantic, but not full of expression. Peveril is a mere stage-lover, with nothing but whites in his eyes. There is nothing of the Puritan in Alice, and the properties of spoons and flasks are rather ostentatiously obtruded. The scene might be any Charles the First's household. There is about it, however, a saturnine strength, which is better than the man-millinery with which stock cavalier pictures, all puff and feathers, usually abound.

Young Mr. Solomon, though full of imitation, seems also full of fancy and talent. As for the heart, he does not know how to reach that,—nor is there any pathos even in *The Waters of Babylon* (116), though it is crowded with touches of character prodigally heaped together. In this he is all Mr. Rosetti was; in the *Shadow of Death* drawing (115) he is all Mr. Millais,—combed-out hair, mediæval properties and all, down even to those everlasting pointed shoes, extraordinary musical instruments, and large hands and feet. In the 'Shadow of Death' Mr. Solomon follows Longfellow, and shows us a kneeling nun listening to a lover, which is a thought itself borrowed from Holbein. Death is putting out one of the altar-candles. On the right hand are three eccentric angels, rather unconcerned, who seem more intent on their own orisons than the nun's temptations. 'The Waters of Babylon' is full of fancy rather than of reflection. The Assyrian dancing-girl, the Jewish boy tying the bell round the antelope's neck, the soldier tormenting the mourning patriarch with the large head, all show great power of imagination.

Mr. H. S. Marks, always full of dry humour, quaintly expressed, contributes a droll *Scene from A Winter's Tale* (87), where Autolycus passes himself off to the Shepherd and Son as a courtier. The impudent brag of the knave is infinitely well expressed: such a peacock-man never swaggered in fine clothes.

Mr. Oakes is rising to distinction as a landscape-painter, but he still wants muscle and boldness. His *Studies on the Coast* (88) are remarkable for the extraordinary transparency of the wet sand, with its yellow-grays and gray-greens. The roll of surf is too feathery, and looks like a cloud of flock. The dark centre of Mr. Oakes's picture is becoming quite a mannerism. The *Studies near the Coast* (89) are instances of mingled detail and breadth. The foreground is a perfect tangle of flowers.

The Messrs. Linnell are clever and bright as usual, and as usual a little too purple and golden, and rather too woolly and indecisive in their mode of handling. Mr. Cropsey's English Studies (24, 25, 26, 27) are simple, but wanting in transparency and finish; the touches are all so many unbroken but opaque masses of paint.—Mr. Crowe in *Steele and his Children* (28) still shows an utter want of dramatic power, and an incapability of selecting a subject. He ought to be set to work upon a good story that needs no book to explain it.—Mr. Cattermole (17, 18,) is picturesque and conventional as usual, and Mr. Cary raw and dull as ever (15).—Mr. F. M. Brown (6) seems to paint his flesh plainly, and then scrape it with a comb dipped in lake.

Mr. Faed in *The Sailor's Beacon* (44) is more than usually conventional. This is a mere study of a full-faced model, pleasantly coloured with drapery thrown into a conventional balance of light and shade.—Mr. Gale's *Even-Song* (49) is a delicately and daintily painted likeness of a young lady with a watering-pot in her hand, praying and singing at the foot of a bed of poppies. The expression is not very pleasant, and the purpose of the picture not very obvious.—Mr. Elmore sends only studies with names attached—*Audrey* (43) is a pretty brown girl a thousand times too arch for the Shakspearian story.—Miss Gillies' *Vivia Perpetua* (50) is smoothly and correctly vapid.—Mr. Hering's Italian scenes (65, 66) are as usual dull and pretty.—Mr. F. Goodall is in a small and feeble way pretty and bright coloured. His Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur *Sketching Cattle at Wrexham Rectory* (51) is as to the female figure very poor—the cattle admirable. The *Venetian Beggars* (52) are picturesque, and that is all.—Mrs. Ward sends some interesting studies: *Summer Flowers* (123), and *The Young Archer* (124); and Mr. C. Thomas repeats his old sin of persecuting *The Martyr* (128), by sending men after a saint of the apostolic times in slashed breeches of James the First's time.—Mr. Stanfield and his son both contribute sea and lake pieces.—Mr. Rosenberg sends fruit (111), and Mr. Sant apes Sir Joshua in his 117, 118; his children are pretty enough, but then his texture is essentially smooth, and feebler than that of the old veteran's.—Mr. Penley contributes lake scenes.—Mr. Phillip an admirably-painted portrait of Mr. Frith's arch daughter.—Mr. Lance has some fruit and monkeys, and some small pieces richly wrought up, and Mr. Dobson a beautiful little idealized head of a *Dresden Flower Girl* (37).—Mr. Duffield has his bright-coloured fruit (38).—Miss Solomon an ill-coloured but pretty picture *Spending a Sou* (114), and Mr. F. Dillon an opaque view of *The Sphinxes* (35).—Mr. Creswick has a *Welsh Scene* (23), and Mr. Eagles some mannered but ambitious Italian studies (40, 41). We like Mr. Calderon's picture better than ever; but the young priest is still fourteen feet high.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS D'ADIEU.—Twentieth and LAST ANNUAL SERIES will commence on MONDAY NEXT, November 1. The celebrated violinist, Wieniawski, will make his First Appearance on Monday, November 1.—Promenade, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes may be obtained at Jullien & Co.'s, 214, Regent Street; Mr. Hammond's; and from Mr. Chatterton, Box Office of the Theatre.

MUSIC AT NAPLES.

THE opening of the winter season at *San Carlo* began disastrously, owing to a sudden indisposition on the part of Signor Coletti, who was obliged to claim the indulgence of the audience in the midst of his part in 'Lionello,' and who, having worn out his powers by singing Signor Verdi's music for the delectation of all opera-goers for many seasons past, found his claim answered by a storm of abuse and a scene of frenzy, which came as near a riot (I am told) as these grateful Neapolitan *dilettanti* are permitted. I saw the opera during my second five days at Naples, with Signor Coletti's part taken by Signor Storti. 'Lionello' is 'Rigoletto' made meek and tame, by altering the story of the royal jester and his daughter outraged by a prince, so that M. Hugo would have some difficulty in knowing his own child again. The one good point which the Opera-Book possesses, namely, the opportunity afforded for a mixture of eccentricity and pathos in the principal male character, is totally destroyed by the father being metamorphosed into a Venetian *proveditore*. We must take the singing without the sense in the kingdom of Naples. First, perhaps, however, a word should have been said about the theatre,—which strikes me, vast as its scale is, and costly as are its gold decorations, to be heavier and less grandiose than *La Scala*, at Milan. Then our Neapolitan countryman, Signor Costa, has taught English opera-goers to listen for orchestra and chorus as integral parts of their pleasure. The band at Naples appears to me in no respect remarkable, save as obviously having the right tradition of accompaniment to the voices. In the ball-music of the first act its puny feebleness made an ear-trumpet necessary. Of the chorus I can assert little more than that it *may have* sung its part—it was next to inaudible. Signora Fioretti is the *prima donna*. Her stage appearance is against her,—her face is singularly unmarked, but her voice is a good *soprano*—not as yet impaired by the bad fashions of the new school,—able to sustain the notes well, to attack distant intervals with firmness, and executing easy passages neatly. Of Signor Storti, the baritone, it would not be considerate to speak, under the circumstances. Increased acquaintance with Italian dearth, possibly, may have brought with it toleration, or else Signor Fraschini *is* singing better for Naples than he did for London, when he appeared there with Mdlle. Jenny Lind. But the plan of working out only the high notes and extreme phrases of the music, leaving all the level passages to be guessed at, or to take care of themselves,—which is the inevitable consequence of much practice in Signor Verdi's music, can but have one issue—ruin of the voice, ruin of the whole art of singing—an art which had reference to *a whole*, and not to a few delirious explosions of passion. The next opera is to be a new one—'Elisa Fosco,' in which Madame Medori is to appear.

Meanwhile, by way of appendix to the notice of a late ninepenny purchase of popular Neapolitan airs, let me continue my desultory notes by telling where and how I was favoured by hearing three of them sung. Where was ever the collision of beauty, bad taste and bathos, so frequent—so flagrant—as here? I tried for a high mass on the day of a *festa* at the church of Sta. Lucia; so intolerable was it that there was no braving the fleas and the garlic till the end of the "Gloria." But, as a set-off, I was treated at night in the ordinary fashion—to the showy frippery of rockets, catherine-wheels, and other pyrotechnic shows of devotion, exhibited as triumphantly as if from the other side of the bay that greater fire-work, Vesuvius, was not in full view,—the red light on its lava, heaving and vanishing as if in sullen scorn of that puny glare and noise. I missed hearing a note of one of my halfpenny ballads in Naples, and was repaid by three shouting to a guitar, close to the gates of Pompeii!—the singer being a square, beardless boy—with hungry eyes and a violent *alto* voice, who seemed determined to deliver "Santa Luci-à!" in a tone as *fortissimo* as possible. In what place—at what time, could one more earnestly court silence, than after a first visit to Pompeii? The most perverse, the most ignorant of human beings can hardly issue thence without feelings in which impression amounting to emotion and a yearning desire to retain what has been looked on—take part. But that square boy's violent singing stopped my way. In spite of the spell of the City of the Dead, in spite of impatience to break through the crowd of crippled, leprous, blear-eyed beggars, who encircle one there with a hideous net—I could not choose but listen. Violent as the voice was, it was an *alto* of the best quality, which adolescence might change into a bass as weighty and sweet as Lablache's, were it not hacked and strained at the gates of Pompeii. There was no elegance, no expression; and yet there was that "*non soche*" of

time, accent and motion, which betokens a happy, Southern, musical organization. Bad it was—the music flimsy—the occasion worse than impertinent: yet, with my head full of newer impressions, I have that square boy's song in my ears at the moment of writing—a day and a half after undergoing it.

From Pompeii we went up to La Cava—this in part professedly a musical pilgrimage.

The reputation of Italian instrument-makers has been gradually dying down during late years: out of Italy at least, though such an absurdity has happened within the century, as Mr. Ebers recounted among his musical anecdotes—namely, the coming of an Italian *prima donna* to our London Opera, who, by way of provision against English savagery, thought it as well to drag across the Alps with her—her own pianoforte. But the Paganinis and Piattis still collect the racy, ripe old instruments of the Cremona lute-makers; and an organ or two in the South, and in Sicily, those at Monte Cassino, betwixt Naples and Rome, Palermo and Catania, are, to this day, talked of as worth the tourist's hearing. Your readers who have glanced at my notes concerning the organs of Paris, Holland, Dresden, the Danube, Swabia, and Switzerland, may, perhaps, have patience with a paragraph or two on an old subject in a new land and light.

The organ at the Benedictine Monastery of Trinità la Cava bears a high character, and is counted among the attractions of that far-famed place of retreat. There, again, how many are the features and fantasies at discord with beauty! Surely no sites of more magical beauty exist than those of the religious houses of San Martino and the Camaldoli, and this one closing its ravine so frowning yet so fertile. The glimpses caught of the Bay of Salerno as one ascends from the gloomy arcaded lower town are not to be forgotten, nor the grottos flung about in curves and corners of the mountain rift, which tempted saint or eremite of old time to make his lair there. But the gorge of La Cava narrowly escapes being spoiled by the work which the opulent and noble and shabby successors to these ancients have done. After the upper town is entered by the old grey bridge, which carries the road above a tangle of greenery reaching far down, and beneath a wall stained with ivy patches, and overhung here and there by a drapery of the ever-blowing rose, a sudden turn announces the monastery by disclosing "a set face"—the tawdry front of the church, a piece of that fourth-rate Italian architecture, every scroll and pilaster of which was long ago got by heart. Within the sacred precincts the taste is worse. What Italian can abide being told of Austria? Yet how could I help thinking of the stately palace-monasteries on the Danube, built in the Italian style, as I waited in the corridors? Those might be too palatial. These Neapolitan Benedictines, however, are not vowed to ascetic mortification and silence like their poorer brethren of the Camaldoli. They command large revenues. They educate the poor and the rich. Be they rich or poor, however, one might respect the simplicity of a whitewashed wall in such a place,—but daubings of false marble, as gross as those which hide the plaster rags and tatters of a common road-side wine-shop, fret the eye there, and promise ill for the future aspect of the church, which is just now undergoing repair and fresh decoration. Shabby finery is pretty sure to be counterbalanced by supine neglect. Every bibliomaniac has heard of the literary curiosities existing in the library at La Cava; even the less trained visitor must appreciate the beauty of some of the illuminated MSS., especially of an exquisite little Breviary, in which the miniatures have been attributed to Fra Beato. It is cruel to see the pages of such books smutched with recent traces of snuffy, unwashed fingers, and handled with such small respect by the Father who shows them, and whose courteous behaviour to yourself proves him to be no uncouth peasant-man, such as shows the trumpery dear to friars "white or grey" of a poorer fraternity.

The organ at La Cava tells the same vexatious tale of misuse and carelessness; yet it is not, as I had fancied, an old instrument, but was built with much outside splendour so late as the year 1844. The vast and ornate front of it, raised on a gallery, fills the whole end of the church behind the high altar. It has three manuals, of six octaves each, a sufficient pedal-board, and eighty-four stops, with couplers (the mechanism of which, by the way, as also of the bellows, seemed to me coarse and carelessly finished). The touch of the great organ is less heavy than is usual with key-boards not having the pneumatic lever. The *maestro di capella*, who exhibited the organ for a piastre, will never be reached by the criticism of a wandering Englishman—who characterizes his exhibition as "of a piece" with the rest—shabby finery in the shape of Donizetti *cavatinas*, tunes with the obsolete Alberti bass, and a pedal note or two just ventured now and then,—a chirping polka to show off the *cornetta soprano*,—a flute melody, accompanied by a *solo* stop peculiar to Italian organs (street and others), the stinging and brassy sound of which has afflicted many a Londoner's ear,—lastly, in the place of the earthquakes with which the organists at Haerlem and at Freiburg, delight *valets de place* and over-awe unmusical tourists, a spruce march with a drum, recalling that engine of sore torment, drawn by a horse, which we have seen in Gower Street and fled before in Belgravia. The organ, said its player, is out of repair. The workmen preparing the ceiling for frescoes to come have been allowed to let dust and plaster drip into the pipes. The key-boards are already loose and uneven. The church, only half of which is now used for service, is blocked up with rude scaffolding, so that no organ could be heard under greater disadvantages.

Yet it must have been, and still might be, an excellent and delightful instrument, with a national character of its own, tempting to any real player. This character is a brilliant sweetness, which, I fancy, is generally tried for in Italy,—being reminded of a small organ or two by the Signori Serassi of Bergamo, heard elsewhere, by the tones of that at La Cava. Whereas the French builders seem to affect a crisp, vibrating tone, even throughout all registers,—and the Germans a pompous and full sound, such as shall best express their pompous and full organ-music,—and the English to impress by a combination of many divers qualities,—this Italian organ struck me in even its acutest stops (the brassy abomination aforesaid excepted) by a *dolcezza* without dullness, the effect of which should be warm, jubilant, and charming. As I heard it, I thought (to venture a conceit) not of Giotto, or Ghirlandajo, nor of Francia pictures; but of Raphael's St. Cecilia and Correggio's wreaths of angels, of all in religious Italian Art that is *suave* and gracious without being sickly or mundane. To return to more practical description—if the pedal-pipes sounded weak, it may have been the fault of the shy feet and the silly right hand of the player. The couple of hours devoted to the visit would have been well spent if even the organ had not stood at the head of the Valley of La Cava, if even the superb drive to Amalfi had not been to come, and after that the interesting Cathedral of Salerno, with its Pœstum marbles and its Byzantine mosaics; and its crypt, so rich in the assemblage of precious materials lavished on altar and tomb,—so picturesque in its lights and shadows, especially if it be visited at sun-down. C.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—M. Jullien announces that his twentieth and last annual series of Concerts will commence on Monday. M. Jullien is going on what he magnificently styles his "universal musical tour through the capitals and cities of Europe, America, Australia, the colonies, and civilized towns of Asia and Africa, accompanied by the *élite* of his orchestra and other artists, *savants*, and *hommes de lettres*." Only fancy this great potentate travelling with his *savants* and *hommes de lettres!* Sovereigns have been sometimes known to carry with them historiographers of the voyage; but we do not remember any king before King Jullien carrying a whole body of writers and philosophers in his carpet-bag. M. Jullien regrets that "through some combination against which he has been unable to combat," he has not obtained Drury Lane, Covent Garden, or Her Majesty's Theatre, for his musical promenade. But see to what uses M. Jullien can turn his defeat! M. Jullien turns the weapon of his enemies against them, by allowing "only the *élite* of his orchestra to perform—thus making up for quantity by quality, and endeavouring thereby to realise the dream of Beethoven, who said, Mon rêve du beau pour l'exécution de mes Symphonies c'est un orchestre de 60." Is not this strange from the master who invents monster orchestras?—"From the great master himself we here learn that his Symphonies were composed for only sixty performers; and, in fact, many circumstances have shown that by doubling the parts, whether of string or wind instruments, the orchestra has lost that perfect balance in the relative power of combined sounds which it is essential should be strictly proportioned for the perfect rendering of many melodies, harmonies, and passages, called, in counterpoint, imitations and *fugati*." Among other performers M. Jullien announces M. Wieniawski, Miss Vinning, and Mesdames Rudersdorf, Stabbach, Enderssohn, Cedroni, and Jetty Treffz.

The management of the Lyceum brought its labours to a close on Saturday, when Mr. Falconer delivered a sensible address on the unexpected position in which he found himself. He will resume his responsibility next Christmas, and naturally hopes for a continuance of public favour, which there is evident reason to believe he will endeavour to deserve.

Five years ago Mr. Phelps produced, at Sadler's Wells, a spectacular revival, in the style of Mr. Macready, of Shakspeare's historical play, rarely acted, of 'Henry the Fifth.' This drama consists of some selected scenes, linked together by means of a chorus, illustrative of the character of that monarch, in contrast to what it had been as a prince. The poet had taken a philosophic view of the change, and thought it of so much importance, at any rate so full of suggestion, that he ventured on elevating his hero to the level of an epic personage, and invested his motives and actions with a degree of magnificence, which makes the Battle of Agincourt appeal with peculiar claims to the imagination, as almost a miraculous interposition in favour of England. The poet also recognized a sublimity in the idea of England and France being united in one kingdom,—and almost hints that the settlement of the latter is impossible until an alliance with British power. This notion had to the Poet such a grandeur in it that it lends a peculiar lustre to his characters and their speeches, who talk like philosophers, statesmen, and warriors, for the most part at great length and in learned diction. The skill of the actors, therefore, consists in these being delivered with almost faultless elocution. Some of them are orations to be found in school-books, and are, off the stage, "familiar as household words." In witnessing 'Henry the Fifth,' it is these we expect to hear,—nay, we may add, it is only for these that we go to see the performance, which, on the score of dramatic interest, has no claim beyond that of a Chronicle-play. We were, therefore, surprised on Saturday, when Mr. Phelps placed again this revival on the boards, that he omitted the famous address before Harfleur:—

> Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more,

were the well-recollected words that the spectator expected in vain to hear. The actor reserved himself for the delivery of a longer oration, that on St. Crispin's day, incorporating, probably, some of the lines from the preceding appeal. In other respects, the integrity of the play was well preserved, and its efficiency secured by means of careful acting and some very good new scenery. The appointments are correct and ample,—and such attention paid throughout to details, that we may regard the reproduction of the play as equivalent to a new revival. The house was greatly crowded, the applause frequent, and little doubt exists that the success will equal that of former times, when this theatre enjoyed the honour of so illustrating the Shakspearian drama, free from the competition which now makes such "an undertaking somewhat perilous."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. B.—S. C. H.—C. M.—R. V.—received.

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War with China is ended, the Treaty of Tien-Tsin is signed, and open communication with the Chinese Tea-grower is a fact beyond recall. This is welcome news for the Tea consumer, as the difficulty in procuring fine Tea has been gradually increasing for years past, owing to the competition among the Retail Dealers, in making cheapness—not goodness—their standard, thereby encouraging the importation of low qualities. Hence, out of an annual consumption of 70,000,000 lb., not a "Tenth" part thereof can be honestly called fine; therefore, it must be obvious to all consumers that it is difficult, if not almost impossible, to procure really "fine Tea."
It is a fallacy to suppose low-priced Tea the cheapest, as it is deficient both in strength and flavour, and does not possess the healthful or exhilarating qualities of "Fine"; moreover, as the duty and charges are the same on all descriptions, it is evident that the common kinds are relatively the dearest.
STRACHAN & CO., who have had thirty years' experience in the wholesale trade, have long seen the want of a Retail Establishment where the Public could depend upon always obtaining a really "Fine" Tea, and have therefore opened Premises as above for the purpose of supplying the finest Teas at the lowest possible remunerative profit.
It is their intention to sell "TEA ONLY," making quality their sole study, whilst the prices will be within the reach of all classes; and to this end they will devote their great experience and an ample capital in purchasing only the best growths, either in China or England, as the state of the Markets may justify.
STRACHAN & CO. consider it necessary to sell only two qualities of Tea, viz., one for the Drawing-room, guaranteed to consist only of the finest and choicest pickings; the other a really strong, useful description, suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; and, as they pledge themselves "never to vary their qualities," their prices will necessarily ascend or descend with the import market rates.

PRESENT PRICES ARE:—
BLACK.—The finest, or "Drawing-room" Tea.....4s. 2d.
Strong, useful ditto, for Domestic purposes.....3s. 2d.
GREEN.—The finest Gunpowder, Hyson, or Young Hyson.5s. 6d.
Strong, useful kinds.....3s. 8d.

7 lb. and upwards sent free of carriage within 60 miles of London, and a reduction of 2d. per lb. made on original packages of 40 and 80 lb., which may be had direct from the Dock Warehouses, and cleared, if required, by the buyer's own agents. ½ lb. the smallest quantity sold.
The finest Souchong, Flowery and Orange Pekoes, Oolong, and Assam kept.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES;
FISHER'S NEW DRESSING BAGS;
FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS, and TRAVELLING BAGS,
188, STRAND.
Catalogues post free.

"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COURANTE; Modèles spéciaux à sa Fabrique."—WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, having been honoured with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering Testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.
WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, Manufactory, 18, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Established A.D. 1794.
N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1s. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—Works—strong, simple, and well-finished. Patterns—original, beautiful, and in pure taste. Prices—very reasonable. Oil—only the first quality.—THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate hill, E.C.
Established nearly a Century.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING,
TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.
Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris.
Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free.
Warehouse, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, London, E.C.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of PATENT PORTMANTEAUS, with four Compartments; DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING BAGS, with square opening; and 500 other Articles for travelling. By post for two stamps.
J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Portable BARRACK-ROOM FURNITURE and MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
(See separate Catalogue.) 18 and 22, STRAND.

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTIFRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces the gums, sweetens the breath, prevents toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth healthy. Price 2s. and 3s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale Agents, Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand; and Sanger, Oxford-street.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The waste of coals arising from the use of badly constructed fire-places in most families is truly enormous. The desirable objects of effecting a great saving, and adding to the comfort of apartments, are obtained by the use of the following Grates. 1. Improved Smokeless Fire Grates, now made from 30s. each. These Grates burn little fuel, give much heat, will burn for hours without attention, and accumulate so little soot that chimney sweeping is almost superseded.—2. Improved Grates with Stourbridge fire-brick backs, from 24s. each, complete. Any one who has experienced the superiority of fire-brick over iron for retaining heat and radiating it into an apartment, would never consent to have Grates with iron backs, which conduct the heat away.—3. Improved Grates with Stourbridge fire-brick backs and porcelain sides, from 35s. each, complete. The advantages of porcelain for ornament over iron or steel, arise from its cleanliness, saving of trouble in cleaning, and from its beauty not being impaired by lapse of time.—Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded on application. Also,

STOVES for ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL-ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. of the best construction. These Stoves burn little fuel, require very little attention, may be had with or without open fire, and will burn night and day in severe weather, or throughout the season, if required, whilst they are entirely free from the objection found to so many Stoves—that of a liability to become overheated and to render the atmosphere offensive. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range, which alone obtained a First-class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.
F. EDWARDS, SON & CO. General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 46, POLAND-STREET, Oxford-street, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,
MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.

COUGHS.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. They have a most pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. Sold by all Medicine Venders. Beware of Counterfeits, and observe the name on the Stamp.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s. only.—Sold wholesale and retail by C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SIXTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1860, and all Policie effected before 15th November, 1858, will participate in that Division.
THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855.
A POLICY EFFECTED BEFORE 15th NOVEMBER, 1858, will rank, at the Division in 1860, as of Three Years' standing, and secure One Year's Additional Bonus, at all future Divisions, over Policies of a later date.

RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR ENDED 15th NOVEMBER, 1857.

	£.	s.	d.
Sums proposed for Assurance during the year	664,513	7	5
Sums Assured, exclusive of Annuity transactions	574,839	7	5
Corresponding Annual Premiums on New Policies	17,916	3	6
Claims by Death paid during the year, exclusive of Bonus Additions	87,925	13	3
Annual Revenue for 1857:—			
From Premiums	202,818	16	10
From Interest on the Company's Invested Funds	62,551	11	4
	265,370	8	2
Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. ..	1,451,822	9	3

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS FROM 1846 TO 1857.

Years ending 15th November.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.			Amounts of New Assurances effected.			New Premiums, exclusive of Single Payments.			Revenue in each year.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1847	591,723	0	8	443,578	4	11	16,140	0	1	131,316	10	7
1848	519,329	13	5	395,864	12	5	12,200	9	5	136,129	18	1
1849	528,792	18	5	429,371	17	1	14,743	4	8	145,837	15	9
1850	621,943	14	2	509,147	10	6	17,550	14	9	169,151	16	4
1851	574,618	0	6	467,499	8	1	15,240	2	11	180,203	5	8
1852	601,404	7	7	445,799	6	6	15,145	15	6	192,928	16	10
1853	555,544	7	0	445,248	17	1	14,886	9	3	205,035	6	2
1854	622,200	8	5	515,117	7	0	16,650	0	2	218,968	16	5
1855	716,383	7	11	609,323	7	11	20,047	18	0	237,450	1	9
1856	669,801	6	7	516,351	6	7	16,769	3	4	254,484	10	8
1857	664,513	7	5	574,839	7	5	17,916	3	6	265,370	8	2
	6,666,254	12	1	5,362,141	5	6	177,290	1	7	2,136,877	6	5

LONDON, 82, King William-street, E.C.; EDINBURGH, 3, George-street; DUBLIN, 66, Upper Sackville-street; GLASGOW, 35, St. Vincent-place.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, 528, NEW OXFORD-STREET.—These Clocks are known all over the world as the most correct time-keepers, and least likely to get out of order. Prices—eight-day, 30s., 35s., 40s.; one-day, kitchen, 16s., 20s.; cottage time-keepers, 8s. 6d. On receipt of a post-office order they are sent to all parts of the country, by E. CURTIS & CO. Also importers of all kinds of American goods.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and other Art-Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.
Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.
22, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

EPPS'S COCOA.—EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London.—This preparation, originally produced for the special use of Homœopathic Patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original Paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an outré appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage, is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's Agents throughout the Country and the Colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London, but it is necessary to inform the Public that all Messrs. Nicoll's Manufactures may be distinguished by a trade-mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is a fraud, and may be thus detected:—If the garment is dark coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each Paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, ETC.
H. J. & D. NICOLL recommend for an out-side Coat the Havelock; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for Young Gentlemen, as exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, will find the requisite great variety of material adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume as worn by the Royal Princes may be seen at
WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

FOR LADIES.
NICOLL'S PATENTED HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen it can resist its use for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 16 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders by mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty: at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm. The price will be Two Guineas and a Half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more is charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamois. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the Country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.
H. J. & D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree wood, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1856.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—N.B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.
THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.
No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, &c., 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connexion with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas, from £4 upwards. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Export and Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES. A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
Established nearly a Century.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
WELLER & HUGHES'S
SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, CLASSIFIED as PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 30s. per Dozen.
Pint Samples of either for Twelve Stamps.
SOUTH AFRICAN CLARET, 24s. per Dozen.
COLONIAL BRANDY, PALE or BROWN, 15s. per Gallon.
"We have tasted the Wines imported by Messrs. Weller & Hughes, and unhesitatingly recommend them to our constituents."—*Vide United Service Gazette*, August 7th, 1858.
"The flavour and quality of Messrs. Weller & Co.'s Wines leave nothing to be desired,—indeed, they appear much finer than the ordinary foreign wines."—*Vide Morning Post*, August 9, 1858.
Terms—Cash or Reference.
WELLER & HUGHES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen, Bottles included.
A Pint Sample of each for 24 stamps.
WINE IN CASK forwarded free to any railway-station in England.
(Extract from *The Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.)
"THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. Denman's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysation. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though not known to us much less extent than Sherries are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 63, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the STILL, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.—HENRY BRETT & CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon,—Pale or Brown Eau-de-Vie, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 42s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.—HENRY BRETT & CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

TO COUNTRY FAMILIES.
THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street, W., beg to call the attention of country families to their required winter supplies of Soaps, Candles, Colza and other Oils, and all required stores for the winter consumption, prices being now moderate, but sure to advance as the winter approaches. Before ordering elsewhere, procure the above Company's General List of Prices, many articles being much below the usual charges. Economical arrangements made for the carriage and boxes, and all orders at wholesale prices. Sole depôt in England for Messrs. Lemaire's pure French Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Moderateur Lamps cleaned and repaired, Glasses, cottons, &c. at Paris prices.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED) BEG TO CALL ATTENTION to the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of their new PATENT BELMONTINE OIL, which they believe to be the cheapest artificial source of pure white light:—"Having been requested by Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., to prepare an improved reflecting stereoscope to exhibit his splendid eight-inch lunar photographs at the Meeting of the British Association at Leeds, we decided, after a complete series of trials, on illuminating them with the new BELMONTINE ARGAND LAMP (Tylor & Sons, Makers, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, London). These views of the Moon were inspected by more than 1,000 scientific persons, and surpassed any objects previously exhibited, to which the beauty, constancy, and purity of the light materially contributed. We also find these Lamps well adapted for illuminating our newly-improved Achromatic Stereoscope.—SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, Oct. 6, 1858."
It will burn in some of the Lamps used for Paraffine Oil, and even in some of the old Camphine and Vesta Lamps; but the Lamps recommended especially for it are those manufactured by Messrs. Tylor & Sons, as above, each of which has a brass label with the words "Patent Belmontine Oil, Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited)." The Oil and Lamps can be had retail of all Oil and Lamp Dealers, and the Oil wholesale of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont, Vauxhall, London, S.
The Patent Sherwoodole is now supplied in 1s. and 1s. 6d. Bottles. It will be found at least as efficacious as benzine in removing grease stains, and as a general cleaning agent, and to have a much pleasanter smell. To be had retail from all Druggists, Perfumers, &c., and wholesale from Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL
for stopping Decayed Teeth however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately hardens into enamel; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extracting unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay.—Sold by all Medicine Venders. Price One Shilling.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
OPINION OF DR. PEREIRA, F.R.S.
"WHETHER CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO ITS COLOUR, FLAVOUR, OR CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, I AM SATISFIED THAT, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, NO FINER OIL CAN BE PROCURED."
Sold only in IMPERIAL half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.
SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. 77, Strand, London, W.C.
*** *Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.*

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.
METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually.—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and of the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—6, Edwardes-street, Portman-square, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescing Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

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